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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN..... E. B. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15

To the Public.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble out of it, of any other paper here, renders it for the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is NO boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

☞ For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page. ☜

News Digest.

GOV. SEWARD met with an enthusiastic reception in Bangor, Maine, on Monday.

The latest returns from Missouri indicate the election of CLAIBOURNE F. JACKSON for Governor, by a small majority.

A snow storm of short duration was encountered by the steamer *Lucas* on the 12th inst., while on her way from Memphis, Tenn., to Augusta, Ga.

Squibs.

The Editor of the Hoboken *Gazette* informs his readers that as the weather is too warm, he has concluded it is best to let his paper "dry up" until September. This is a novel idea, the nearest approach to it being the recent announcement of the *Wisconsin* that as its readers did not wish much reading matter during the warm weather, that it would furnish less and let its Editors "lay off" on their "*otium cum dignitate*."

The Albany *Atlas* contains a communication from a Michigan correspondent, who dates his letter Detroit, August 7th, and says, "*Here we are in the straits.*" The *Atlas* should reply, "And here we are in the *narrows*." Thus would the true condition of Democracy at both places be presented in a few words.

THE MAYOR of New York, who owns a paint factory at Manhattanville, has just made a brilliant discovery. One of his workmen having thrown a liquid green paint on a flower bed, all the flowers made their appearance green as grass. Subsequent experiments have proved that applications of the chemical mixture were capable of transforming a great number of plants in the same manner. The discovery, it is said, threatens to revolutionize horticulture.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will be a very agreeable member of his mother's family if he takes home with him all the gifts which he has received in the Canadas. The loyal people of those provinces are not satisfied with presentations of Newfoundland dogs and grind stones, but they present him with moerschaum pipes, tomahawks, buffalo bulls, patent stoves, bedsteads, chairs and tables and a list of such useful things as spears, battle axes, snuff boxes and elaborately chiselled tomb stones, not to mention several cart loads of fulsome speeches.

DEATH CAUSED BY AN OAT GRAIN.—A young boy died in Newburyport a few days since from internal inflammation; and a *post mortem* examination proved that he had swallowed the hull of an oat or some grain, which lodging in the intestines had gathered matter and caused death. But a short time before he had swallowed a cent from which no evil resulted.

ACCIDENT TO BLONDIN.—BLONDIN has at last met with an accident. After giving a performance at Cincinnati, recently, of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fire works, which ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task one of the pieces prematurely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in consequence of the continued emission of sparks, and the adventurous BLONDIN had nothing to do but walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished this, he, by his own efforts, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned.

The rope was stretched across a street, at a distance of seventy five feet from the ground, and none save BLONDIN could have withstood the pain that he must have suffered. We are inclined to the opinion that the MONS. will not attempt any more tight-rope performances with pyrotechnic concomitants. It is very well to hazard the surging waters of Niagara, in hand baskets, coffee sacks, &c, but shrouded in a sheet of flame, with a chance of burning to death, added to that of falling, smacks a little too much of the dangerous, to be much relished even by the intrepid BLONDIN.

ANOTHER SENSIBLE AMERICAN.—Judge WILSON, of Chicago, has written a letter on the duty of Americans in the present crisis. He has been a prominent member of the American party, but now says that he cannot see the least possible chance for either Messrs. BELL or EVERETT, even should the election go to the House. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, he believes, would perpetuate the corruptions of the present Administration.—Mr. LINCOLN, on the other hand, is honest and capable. He can be charged with sectionalism with no less reason than either DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE; so Judge WILSON has determined to labor for his election as an American, to the best of his ability, although he does not endorse all the doctrines of the Republican party.

HALE ON LINCOLN.—Senator HALE addressed a Republican meeting in New York a short time since. In the course of his remarks he said that he believed that LINCOLN'S nomination was the very *best* that could be made, for he knew him to be AN HONEST MAN. He had known him in Congress, in the office, and at home, and he could tell them that when Mr. LINCOLN enters the White House, it will be untrammeled, unpledged, and without a horde of hungry hangers on, ready to plunge their arms into the public treasury elbow deep. If he is President, *nobody will be President but* ABE LINCOLN.

SINCE the BRECKINRIDGE Convention was held in Ohio, the DOUGLAS papers do not talk as fiercely about the "bolters" and "traitors" as before the nomination. The numbers, enthusiasm, and determination evinced by the Ohio hard-shells took the Squatters by surprise, and they are now disposed to deal gently with their erring brethren.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—Mr. ANDREW HUTTER, Prosecuting Attorney, received a fee of $1,500 for prosecuting old JOHN BROWN and his companions, and also $150 rent for the use of his office for the troops during their stay in Charleston.

It will be seen that the chivalry know how to make the State bleed even in what they consider the sacred cause of their country.

The Ripon "Wide-Awakes."

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

RIPON, Wis., Aug. 10, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SENTINEL:—*Sir*:—I am directed by the Ripon Wide-Awake Club to request the privilege of correcting, through your columns, various statements in the public prints relating to the action of the Club during the recent excitement in this city.

I therefore state, that the only vote, resolution or motion ever made, proposed, discussed or adopted by the Club in relation to S. M. BOOTH or the Deputy U. S. Marshals, was the motion directing me to make this communication.

I further state, that as the evening of Mr. BOOTH'S address was the evening of the regular weekly meeting of the Club, and as the Club meeting was closed earlier than usual for the accommodation of several members of the Club, who desired to hear Mr. BOOTH, it happened that those of the Club who were present at that address, were there in uniform.

After the close of the meeting a large proportion of the audience escorted Mr. BOOTH to his (Mr. DANIEL'S) residence. Such of our club as participated in that action, marched at the head of the procession. I suppose that at least one fifth of the club were present on that occasion.

This is the whole story, so far as the club is concerned. Its members differ widely upon "the proprieties" of the performance. Some are States Rights men, and some are not.—We have no qualifications for membership except a reputable name, and an adherence to LINCOLN and HAMLIN.

Very respectfully,
L. H. D. CRANE,
Capt. Ripon Wide Awakes.

Personal.

MAGGIE MITCHELL is playing at McVICKER'S, in Chicago.

CASSIUS M. CLAY will visit the North-West in a couple of weeks.

Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, now returned from an extended sojourn abroad, is to appear under Mr. STEWART'S auspices at the Winter Garden (N. Y.). Increase of years and wrinkles will perhaps unfit her for younger parts, but as Romeo or Meg Merrilles she must be more effective than ever. It is said that one or two plays have lately been written expressly for her. Lively interest has been excited by the announcement of her return to the stage.

ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occurred in Chicago on Monday morning at the new Sherman House, which immense building had thus far reached its sixth story without a casualty. A brick layer named John Ryan, living at the corner of Price Place and Des Plaines street, was upon the top of the building, engaged in loosing the head of the derrick used in hoisting stone. He had wound the rope eight times around his arm, and was upon the roof some thirty feet from the front of the building, when the strain upon the guy ropes, leading from the top of the derrick to the opposite side of the street, became so great from the shrinking they experienced by the shower of rain that had just fallen, that the derrick was drawn from its perpendicular, and thrown across the street, toward the *Tribune* office. Ryan endeavored to hold the derrick up with his rope, but it dragged him with irresistable power over the wall, dashing out a stone as the unfortunate man struck it, and threw him with terrific violence across the street, landing him upon the curb stone of the opposite pavement, breaking his skull, and killing him instantly. The distance through which he was hauled must have been seventy five or eighty feet. The gutter, where he fell, was filled with his blood, and at this, and the broken fragments of the derrick, crowds of people stood all day long reciting the particulars of the accident to each other, and seeming to be actuated by a curious desire to tell it over and over again. Ryan leaves a wife and five children, in destitute circumstances, to mourn over his untimely and shocking death.

PHILADELPHIA is noted for her magnificence and unostentatious hospitality. The Japanese Princes remained a week as our guests, and on departing for New York, left behind every possible manifestation of their admiration and respect. The Ambassadors can feel to-day, in their distant homes in the Orient, that while their reception in Philadelphia was princely, it was not marred by the infamous combination of avaricious and corrupt officials to make merchandize of the most sacred relation between gentlemen, that of hospitality, and to prostitute to purposes of private gain the entertainments and arrangements consummated to their honor.—*Philadelphia Press.*

This reads very nicely, but a gentleman who rode in one of the carriages in the Japanese procession in Philadelphia, says the amount of swearing done by the roughs along the line of procession was perfectly amazing. There was a roar of profanity and obscenity for three miles, mostly directed at the guests of the city, who generally understood the hard words used, but were unable to make out what such a terrific storm of cursing, and all apparently in good humor, was about. And there was some singular language addressed to the Japs after they had been deposited safely in their head quarters in the city. One "distinguished citizen" addressed a Jap, whose hand he insisted on shaking, as follows: "Well how's you d—d old Oriental stomach anyhow?" And this is a mild specimen.

THE AROOSTOOK (Me.) *Herald* says:

"We heard a conversation the other day between a Breckinridge man and an old Democrat, who avowed his intention of voting for Lincoln. 'I've always been a Democrat, and I've been reading and studying, and I have come to the conclusion that the Democratic party don't stand where it did in 1850 and I'm going the vote for Honest Old Abe.' 'Yes, and get cheated,' says the Hunker. 'Well,' coolly replied the other, 'I voted for Pierce and for Buchanan, and got *awfully cheated both times*, and I don't feel like being humbugged the *third time*. I had as lief be cheated once by the Republicans, as all the time by the Democrats.'"

THE LARGE new steamer *Elwood* passed up the river on Thursday en route for Portage City. This boat was built at Depere during the last winter and spring, and designed especially for a freight boat; she is capable of carrying 200 tons freightage. We are informed that she is to take her place on the Green Bay and Portage City route. This will be a valuable accession to our shipping facilities and an inducement to the farmers and wheat buyers of the up river country to ship their wheat and produce via. this route. The *Elwood* is welcome to this route.—*Appleton Crescent.*

LOUIS KOSSUTH.—It is said that the great Magyar, who is now in Paris, felt keenly the death of his sister, and that when he read the account of the attention and respect manifested by the gentlemen of Brooklyn, N. Y., at her funeral, he wept, and exclaimed: "Oh, that their people were my people, and their God my God." From some mysterious source Kossuth receives quarterly $1000, the accompanying note indicating simply that it is from a friend in America, and that it is intended for his personal expenditures.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Knoxville, Tenn., thus describes the effect upon animals produced by the meteor of the 2d inst. "A gentleman on horseback states that his horse bounded as if he had been shot, and tried to run off; the report frightened the animal still more; he succeeded in stopping him at the front door of an old lady. She had run out in her night-gown, exclaiming, 'Great God, stranger, has the world *busted*?'"

Death of Mr. Hayden.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—3 P. M.

Julius D. Hayden, for some time Post Agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans, died on Sunday night in Philadelphia, of consumption.

Bell and Everett Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 14.

The Bell and Everett State Convention assembled here yesterday. It was large and harmonious.

The Prince of Wales.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 13—3 P. M.

The Prince and suite sailed on Saturday for Gosport.

The Irish Brigade in Italy—Their Sufferings and Disappointment.

Correspondence of the London Times.

LONDON, July 30, 1860

SIRS:—For several months past the Irish press has been teeming with news relative to the organization, to the progress, and to the (glorious) prospects of the Irish Brigade. I was one of those fools who was trepanned by the glow and glitter of those sweeping assertions that I saw in the *Nation*; about three months since, when it was suggested by some enthusiastic supporter of the Papal temporal government that it would be a grand thing for Ireland to send out the pride and chivalry of the country for such a noble purpose. Many others were led astray as well as I was. The movement progressed most marvelously, until in the course of a few weeks some hundreds were concentrated within the walls of Macerata, after performing a journey of thousands of miles in an incredible space of time. I had forgotten to state that many of us were thunder-stricken on our arrival in Italy at not finding the thousands of Americanized Irishmen before us of whom the *Nation* had spoken so much previous to our departure from Ireland. I was but a very short time in Macerata until I saw that it was not to fight for religion I had gone out, but for a temporal government, with which the poor devoted children of Italy are, in my humble opinion, most deservedly dissatisfied, and from overturning which they are only prevented by the bayonet's point.

After a stay of several weeks in Macerata, we got the route to Rome, where we arrived after a long and tiresome march of eight days. By the time we got to Rome many of the more intelligent among us began to get somewhat cool on the subject, and to wish ourselves once more at home. We had to put up with many trials and inconveniences at Rome, for, as our officers were (with few exceptions) young men without military experience or training, it may be easily supposed, that instead of order, regularity, and comfort, we had nothing but confusion, "cossiation," and dismay. Some of us took measures and steps by which we hoped to be sent home, and after a good deal of altercation and delay, we at length succeeded in getting away to the number of sixteen.

After our departure from Rome we were delayed by passport regulations at Civita Vecchia for some days. During our stay there we met a batch of men on their way out from Ireland, the majority of whom were young men who had been in the constabulary in Ireland for some years, and who threw up their positions to get out to Italy, full of enthusiasm and zeal for the cause. At our departure from Civita Vecchia, to our great surprise, we found ranged along the quays before us, just embarking for Ireland, the whole body of constabulary, who had gone on to Rome but two or three days previously, but who were so dissatisfied with the overbearing conduct—the impertinence, tyranny and despotism—of a few of the commanding officers, that they one and all demanded their passports and expenses back, and returned home without a moment's delay.

We embarked from Civita Vecchia in a body, and, though the voyage to Marseilles was to be of about forty hours duration, we were not provided with any food or sustenance.

The writer then goes on to relate how they were abused and starved in passing through France, and finally reached England nearly famished and overjoyed at getting home, but "bitterly bemoaning our hard fate and loudly reproaching ourselves; and we one and all swore, that if the day should ever come when the liberties of Great Britain might be threatened by the armies of France, we would come forward ourselves, and beseech our countrymen to come on also, and generously sacrifice our lives in defence of the most glorious constitution in the whole world."

Wheat and Corn Crops—The South Importing Food from the North.

We present the following from the Nashville *Banner* of Saturday, as an indication of the prevailing excitement at the South regarding the supply of food:

"It is a settled fact, the corn and wheat crops of the South are failures, and that the cotton States will have to be purchasers of corn from more fortunate Northern and Western divisions of the Union. Our people are interested upon this subject as one of much greater importance than the political divisions of the North and South, and as if to rebuke the minds and restrict the spirits which have dared to whisper secession from the North," an Almighty Power has made the Southern division of the country at dependent upon the North for food as the North has been on the South for cotton. Two such failures as the South experiences this year, in succession, would ruin her. Happily for the South, the cotton never entirely fails and is an augmented crop of (it is estimated) 4,500,000.

For once "King Cotton" must abdicate his commercial throne, content to make one of a triumvirate that henceforth rules the world. That which would have been deemed impossible a few years since has now actually occurred, and Georgia, Mississippi and other States are importing their food from Illinois and Indiana. During last season Missouri supplied this demand, but she will be unable this year, for her crops have failed in a great measure, while the demand, then light, is now almost incalculable. The completeness of the failure in the South it is hard to contemplate. The tone of every exchange is desponding and almost despairing. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, of a late date, says: "We are satisfied from reliable sources, that the crop of Eastern Alabama and Western Georgia, will fall far short of the needs of home consumers, and if there should not be a heavy crop in South Alabama, backed by low prices in the Western, there must be but little immense suffering for the 'staff of life.'" And this demand from the South is made simultaneously with a similar call from Europe.

As if providentially, a superabundant harvest has blessed the North and the West, and supplies from those quarters are not likely to be scanty or dear, and there is no need of those fearful and rather ridiculous forebading of famine we see promulgated in some papers. But no doubt speculators will handle the articles extensively this season, and perhaps to the advancement of prices enormously. With the small stock of wheat and corn on hand here, we imagine Nashville men will find money in these articles.

MISS FAY, a young American, made her *debut* at Florence on the 1st of July. The occasion was a concert for the benefit of Garibaldi, and a Boston lady writes of the *debutante*. "I can assure you that I took no small pride in her pretty and graceful entree before the large audience, and her modest demeanor as she stood waiting for the conclusion of the chorus. The morceau was "Betraggio," the sparkling cavatina from Rossini's Semiramide. Miss Fay sang with a clear, sweet voice, sustaining well every note, and her wonderful trill produced a most admiral effect. She bears the stamp of the scholar, as in a close attention to role she follows the *tempo* with her body.

Vannuccini, Miss Fay's teacher, is most decidedly the best maestro in Florence, says a correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*, is very well satisfied with his young pupil's *debut*, and this is saying much. Some Italians stated her intonation to be perfect, and a certain Marchete declared she was "very pretty," while all accord that she has a good stage appearance. Upon the conclusion of "Belraggio," applause did not cease for some minutes. Miss Fay returned to acknowledge her kind reception, and had it not been for her very perceptible timidity, she would have had an *encore*. Miss Fay will sing next before the Philharmonic Society.

AN INTERESTED INQUIRER wants to KNOW, says the N. Y. *Ledger*, what "valuable lessons" the Chicago Zouaves teach the citizen soldiery of the United States? We think that they teach them many lessons worth learning. They teach them, first, to aim at efficiency of discipline, instead of brilliancy of appearance; secondly, to discard the cumbersome and senseless uniforms borrowed from the wooden armies of Germany; thirdly, to avoid the great expense that usually attend volunter service; fourthly, to make military exercises a means of moral and physical education. This last is a grand peculiarity of our Chicago friends. Even to enter a bar-room, unless absolutely compelled to do so, subjects the offender to immediate dismissal. The same rule applies to worse places than the bar-room. We have been informed that the Zouave Company is also a mutual assistance society; that if a member is sick or out of employment, he is nursed and maintained by his brother soldiers; and there is provided for the company a gymnasium and reading-room. The only thing to object to in this admirable organization is its name. We should have preferred something national, something American.

DEATH OF A MASON.—We deeply regret to hear of the death at Black Earth, last Thursday, of Isaac D. Sweat, the father of Senator John B. Sweat. He was a respectable man, and a bright and conscientious member of the Masonic order.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:10 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
6:30 P. M. Mixed train to Chicago.		

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

1:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	6:35 A. M.	12:30 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 A. M.	3:15 P.M.
11:00 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:30 A. M.	9:00 P.M.
1:55 P. M.	9:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	12:20 P. M	8:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

5:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.	9 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	10:30 P. M.	8 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR CHICAGO.

The steamer *Gazelle* will leave Olmsted's dock every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 7 o'clock for the above and intermediate ports.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 8 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the be Company's dock at the M. & Miss. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of East Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Wabash Valley* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock

EXCURSION.—The members of Supply Hose No. 1 are making arrangements for a great excursion to Oconomowoc, to come off in a couple of weeks.

ALCOTT, carbonic-hydropathist, keeps a dispensatory nearly opposite the SENTINEL office, where all those afflicted with thirst may find ready relief.

CORN FED.—We are luxuriating in corn. Excellent. Sweet, and so forth. It is from Mr. J. VINCENT, of Lima Centre, and more of the same sort can be had of M. ROTT & Co.

BOISTEROUS.—JOHN HURLEY and a pint of whiskey had a high time together in the Third Ward last evening. JOHN will do very well alone, but whiskey makes a nuisance of him occasionally, and we are sorry to say a couple of policemen found it necessary to take him to the station.

ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of WATKINS, yesterday, fell from the fourth to the third floor of the new building being erected adjoining the Chamber of Commerce. He was slightly injured, and was immediately taken in charge by Dr. LAKE.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The case of ROBERT LYNCH, late City Clerk, came up yesterday. The following are the names of the jurors:

J. WEATHERBY,	JOHN BISHOP,
I STRANSKY	J. HILKENT,
JACOB KEEN,	JOSEPH HAERTEL,
GOTLIEB HOFFMAN,	CLINTON AUSTEN,
STEPHEN BABCOCK,	JOHN B MERILL,
HARRY WIRLAND,	JOSEPH DEUSTER.

MAT CARPENTER appeared for the defendant and Messrs. CORSON, RYAN and BUTLER, for the city.

AT THE REGULAR MEETING of the board of Aldermen on Monday night, the committee of investigation made a report from which we extract the following in relation to the missing stubs:

"One circumstance had nearly escaped our attention, where the committee are charged with having the order books in their possession, and suffering some one to abstract stubs therefrom. We will not say that the order books were not in our possession, but we say they have not been any more than the Records of the city or the Comptroller's books, which have all been needed for reference. All the city officers have had them when wanted, and inasmuch as the committee have not made an examination of them, particularly as that was performed by the old committee, we object to having the whole blame attached to us. While we regret their loss as much as any one, we cannot but believe that it was as likely to occur while the books were in the Comptroller's, Clerk's, or Treasurer's offices, as in the School Commissioners' Rooms, while in our possession. The loss, however, does not amount to anything, as there are copies of them, and such proof or information as they were needed for, has been before the Court and Grand Jury, and explained by the old committee. We will also report the following treasury warrants as issued to R. B. Lynch, without any appropriation made by the Common Council, and still outstanding:

No. 66, June 30th,	1859	$750 00
" 3456, Sept. 19th,	"	300 00
" 1319 Nov. 1st,	"	200 00
" 3463, Jan. 12th,	1860	250 00
" 3464 " "	"	250 00
" 3465 " "	"	350 00
Total,		$2,200 00

The report was accepted and is to be printed with the proceedings, and the committee are discharged. The Board adjourned to Friday evening next, at 7 1-7 p. m.

THE FOLLOWING is from the *See Bote* of last evening. Mr. LOCKWOOD'S answer was received too late for insertion in this issue:

To Mr. JOHN LOCKWOOD:—It is said that the Stubs of City Orders issued under the Lynch & Gardiner's administration, have been stolen from the Common Council Room.

I beg leave to inquire whether that Stub also has been stolen, on which an order was received by Mr. Schuyler, with the remark, "For Clerk's hire, drawn by Mr. Lockwood."

Please, Mr. Lookwood, investigate this matter, and tell the public the circumstances relating to this order, and whether it is not a violation of Section 30 of the Amendments, if a member of the Common Council receives a consideration for having appointed a certain individual as a Ward Clerk. Did you or did you not hire Mr. Schuyler as Ward Clerk, under the condition that he had to share with you his salary as such clerk?

AN ENQUIRER.

TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Superintendents and Teachers of the City Sunday Schools are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the Milwaukee Band of Hope, at their Hall on Spring street, over OAKLEY'S Livery Stable, this evening at eight o'clock, to consider whether it would be beneficial or not for the Sunday Schools to participate with the Band of Hope in a Pic-Nic, to come off at Elm Grove on the 30th inst.

JOHN BROUGHTON, President.

MUNICIPAL COURT, August 14th.—Louis Kingsland, disorderly. Penalty and costs $7,00. Paid.

John Smith, (alias,) disorderly. Penalty and costs $2,50. Paid.

John Egar, hitching horses to shade trees. Plead guilty and sentenced to pay a penalty of $3,00 and costs. (Served him right.)

RETURNED TO PORT.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter *A. V. Brown*, Captain MITCHELL commanding, returned to port yesterday, from a cruise to the Northward. She will probably remain here two, or three weeks, to refit. The cutter is anchored in the river, just below the straight-cut.

REOPENING OF THE WALKER HOUSE.—The Walker House will be reopened to-day in a new and improved style by A. C. BENTLY.

☞ Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is cleaned of all impurities, and contains the largest amount of necessary and wholesome properties which can be concentrated in the same weight; is guaranteed to give the most perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded. It will cure dyspepsia persons, and save the health of all who use it. Grocers and Druggists sell it.

At wholesale by LITTELL & BAKER, DUTCHER, SEXTON & Co., and JOHN DARLMAN & Co. may22j706

The Irrepressible (Bartlett) Conflict.

We give below two communications on the subject which is now agitating the public mind in Milwaukee. There is a great diversity of opinion among the people who hear. We have expressed our views already, and have no objections to listening to the opinions of others for a while:

From a Conscientious Correspondent.
To the Editors of the Sentinel:

Noticing in your paper of Saturday, that this somewhat distinguished divine, of whom so much has been said of late in our city papers, was to supply the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Helmer, at Plymouth Church, on Sunday last, I allowed no obstacle or appointment to prevent my being on hand at the appointed time and place, to listen to what he might have to say to the congregation thereat assembled.

It was not, I confess, without some slight conviction of time mis-spent, that I presented myself on this occasion; for be it known to you that from the only means I had of judging of the merits or demerits of this gifted clergyman, and of the moral tendency of his teachings—the communications with which the public have been so freely favored during the past week—I had no reason for expecting that much, if any improvement in my spiritual culture and growth would arise from an attendance upon his ministrations. However, much as my action may seem to reflect upon a profitable observance of the day, I ventured, for once, to stifle any little conscientious scruples which I might entertain on this score, and to grstify my curiosity to the fullest extent, by seeing and listening for myself, though it subject me, as it very probably would, in the eyes of many, to some little censure. The result was a very happy disappointment. Mr. Bartlett is not a man of straw. The able writers, who have so generously supplied the press during the past few days, seldom wield a pen in denunciation or annihilation of straw or paper men. I am willing to allow that his positions are not always logical; that his rhetoric is not always according to prescribed rule; that the arrangement and division of his subject is different from that practiced by many other writers; that his figures and illustrations are often far-fetched, and in exceeding bad taste—as for instance, last evening, his making a comparison between an all-genteel reception of the great Deity on earth, and the reception of the Japanese in New York a few days since; that he oftentimes shocks the reverence and sense of propriety of his audience,—so much so that it is at times exceedingly unpleasant listening to him.

I will allow that his manner of delivery is not beyond criticism, and also in many other respects, as an orator and clergymen, he is wanting and deficient. But I cannot admit that he is without ability, in a large degree and that his productions are stale, flat and pointless—bordering upon the nonsensical, as some of his critics have ressorted to charge. It is impossible for men wanting in talent to hold intelligent audiences, such as he is in the habit of addressing, in breathless attention hour after hour. He says some things which perhaps he had better left unsaid, and much that he does say might be improved, were he to give more attention and study to the rules of elocution; but the greater portion of his discourses are excellent; exceedingly practical, and oftentimes very beautiful and and highly poetical. The distinctive features of his preaching, as it seemed to me, lie in the fact of his preaching a living Christianity. A Christianity which consists too in true, noble action; in the elevation and improvement of mankind, and not in barely giving an intellectual assent to a few myths and theories, which have been hatched in the disordered brain of some severe austere old thinker of a past age, which passes altogether too current, at the present day, for Christianity itself. A Christianity which looks not to the Church record to ascertain whether this one or that one be of the "household faith," but looks to their daily lives—looks to their every act—looks to the merchant's ledger—looks to the manner in which the capitalist remits his money, and to whom he remits his houses.—A Christianity which makes every act of life a religious act, and which ignores creeds, and pays but very little heed in regard thereto—valuing a correct life, and a pure motive beyond and above all else. It is this feature in his preaching which his denunciators seem entirely to overlook and to consider merely, some few of his eccentricities.

JUSTICE.

From an Enthusiastic Correspondent,
Verbatim et Literatim, et Spellatim, et Punctuatim.

LET THE WOLF'S HOWL.

The cowardly spaniels and yelping hounds of sectarian bigotry have been let loose and are on the track of the Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett of Brooklyn, with blood thirsty haste to run him down. The old grannies are in ecstacies in the expectation that they will make it appear that Mr. Bartlett is ignoring all of their pet notions of sectarian belief.—Every toothless old crone among them is just now spinning street yarns and flaunting their apron strings and chattering like so many geese when victorious in driving a harmless shadow away from their broods. Every one of these timid gostlings (?) defended by conscientious mother's are learning to take their cues and are joining in with the according chorus. Every son of recreant maternity, every jabbering mocking bird, every brawling egoist, every apologist for distorted sects and subverted laws of christianity, every adroit old sectarianist who is besmeared all over with blue, to whom the recurring victories of christian truths have brought chill and unwelcome tidings,—all these are now abroad proclaiming that the Rev. Mr. Bartlett is creating a revolution against sectarianism and that he has declared war upon these ancient notions of their religious belief.

If we were to heed these swollen and turbid lamentations, we should suppose that hordes of sable bandits had descended from the upper kingdom, and that clouds of sons of Mars—all in armor—had gathered from the mountains of Iroury, to impede Bartlett's career of progress with the dead carcasses of their slain. This battle is beginning to assume all the proportions of an "Irrepressible Conflict." What is the cause of this great sensation? What Spartacus, or Garabaldi, or Toussaint, is in the field? It is not the army of Xerxes, by any means. Why, it is nothing but an occasional shot from Bartlett's battery of originality that is making every timber in the old sectarian ship quiver—such a thing as proclaiming an original idea in the pulpit is a new thing under the sun It is this that has caused this rattling thunder of wrath to roll in the bowels of old fogyism, whose harmless roar is but music to the ear. The scene to us is as marvelously terrific, if not sublime, as was the great battle of Solferino to the editor of the New York *Times*, whose graphic description of the same was read with such admiration by the millions. We feel prompted to speak words of encouragement to these blustering porcupines, (!) who are spitefully, tho' harmlessly, throwing their quills into this young champion's quiver, to be hurled back with convincing effect. The irritation they cause are fast loosening these hide-bound notions so long entertained by these old grannies.

This dauntless angle (!) of love and progression, who is smiting the battlements of bigotry with his wings of reason, and opening the windows of truth by his fearless attacts, is gathering "stars for his crown" which will make him the brightest light in the clerical sphere. We shall witness a novel sight before this battle against sectarianism is ended. A great rush will be made to board this lightning train that is now rolling over the track of common sense and dumping its human cargo into a living eternity of bliss.

Mr. Bartlett makes a popular Conductor for this opposition line that he has established, which meets with favor from the public, if we may judge from the way the rout is patronized. Long before the bell commences to ring the masses assemble and every available spot is occupied, and off goes the train on time, leaving multitudes of admirers scrambling for their tickets and making a good ready to jump on board the next train, while a few old fogies are still left behind, staring blindly backwards, like the eyes in a Peacock's tail.

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Freight Notice.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R. Co. }
Milwaukee, July 23, 1860. }

Shippers of freight to Waupun, Brandon, Ripon, Berlin and other points on the line, and in the vicinity of the Milwaukee & Horicon railroad, must deliver their freight for shipment to such points, at the freight depot of the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad, until further notice. Consignees of freight arriving from Milwaukee & Horicon railroad will receive their consignments from the same place.

LYNDSEY WARD,
jy24j26dtf Receiver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE LADIES.—By the latest arrival from the "Court of Fashion," Paris, the Ladies receive the satisfactory intelligence that Hoop Skirts not only remain in vogue, but several new and beautiful styles have recently been introduced to the *beau monde*. From the novel descriptions of Skirts that have just appeared in Paris, Messrs. W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & Co., of New York, have re-modeled several of the most elegant and *recherche* designs, which—they have already placed in the market for 1860. Among the most remarkable skirts of this firm's manufacture, we notice the "Eugenie Paris Gore," the "Constitution," the "Southern Queen," the "Polly," the "Parisian Train," and the "Zephyr," which the Ladies throughout the entire country will not fail to appreciate, as in their construction the manufacturers have studied to produce, and have succeeded, skirts which combine lightness, durability, and elegance. Messrs. THOMSON, we understand, have recently patented the "wedge slide," used by them exclusively, and which materially add to the excellence of their Skirts, making them, indeed, superior to those of all other manufacturers. The trial already given to their "corrugated springs," as shown in their daily use in skirts for months past, has conclusively proved their superiority over all springs here before introduced.

☞ We call the attention of the Medical Profession in particular, and the public in general, to ROGER'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, put up in six ounce bottles in the form of Powder—to keep in any climate. One Bottle is equal to three (in its medical properties) of the Liquid Citrate of Magnesia. Only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by BOSWORTH & SON, and ALLCOTT, Milwaukee, and at the Manufactory, No. 193 Spring Street, New York. aug1j993dlw

READ THE CERTIFICATE OF A REGULAR Practitioner. This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it in bowel complaint (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases. When given to children I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a teaspoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A. D. LINSTING, M. D.

☞ For sale by Greene & Button, H. Bosworth & Sons, John Rice, O. Harrington, Milwaukee, and by all druggists and medicine dealers in the city and States. aug8j3dlawlaw1m

LOUD IS THE PRAISE

IN FAVOR OF A VALUABLE MEDICINE, and Dr. S. A. Wesver's Syrup and Cerate is curing every case of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tetter, Ulcerated Sores, Scald Head, and all the diseases that are the result of impure blood. People suffering from these diseases can be cured by persevering in the use of Dr Weaver's remedies. The Syrup will purify the blood and drive the disease to the surface of the skin, when, by applying the Cerate, a cure is sure. IT NEVER FAILS. TRY IT.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail by Greene & Button, and most of the druggists in Milwaukee. aug8j3dlawlaw1m

RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.—We are not in favor of universal boasting (a system often employed by others) of the celebrity of this or that medicine, and we keep our proies until we have positive knowledge of the value or virtue of an article. We judge of the tree by its fruits, and when we find a medicine with really curative powers, we at once come out and recommend it to the public. In the present instance, we cordially recommend to our readers Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.

We know of nothing to excel this for the objects it proposes to accomplish.

The Sherry Wine Bitters are for sale by Greene & Button, John H Tesch, C. H. Gardiner & Co., Lafayette Lake, and druggists generally in Milwaukee and the State. aug8j960dlawlaw1m

CARD OF J. A. BENEDICT.

HAVING ASSOCIATED J. G. BALDWIN AND F. W. AMBLER with me in business, I take this opportunity to return thanks to the trade and public generally, for the liberal patronage they have here-fore favored me with, and to assure them

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

WALTER D. McINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

W. W. VAUGHAN, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

J. ALLEN BARBER, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

H. LUDEMAN, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Republican Congressional Convention.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be held on at the city of La Crosse, on Wednesday the 22d day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress of said district, to be supported at the next general election.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention.

The several Assembly District Committees are requested to take measures for the appointment of delegates to said Congressional Convention, from their respective districts.

DAVID ATWOOD,
CHARLES HOLT,
NORMAN EASTMAN,
J. C. CHANDLER,
District Committee.

MADISON, June 28d, 1860.

Republican Congressional Convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

A Republican Convention for the Third Congressional District in the State of Wisconsin, will be held at Ripon, on Wednesday, the fifth day of September, 1860, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress of said District.

Each Assembly District will be entitled to three delegates in said Convention.

L. H. CARY,
WM. KLATTRICH,
C. R. MERRILL,
M. L. KIMBALL,
District Committee.

GREESEVILLE, July 31, 1860.

The Objects of Republicanism.

To create and maintain this unhappy agitation, North and South, Democrats and Republicans—we need not stop to inquire in what proportions—have both contributed, in times past, but neither the moment the Republican party are mainly responsible for its continuance. The great object which they proposed to accomplish was the admission of Kansas as a free State. This was the excuse and justification for the formation of a purely sectional organization. This element gave them their great strength in 1856. It was for this that many moderate and conservative men in the Northern and Middle States gave them their votes at that time. But that object is now accomplished. No one doubts that Kansas is to be admitted as a free State. The Democrats have lost the stake for which they played so desperate a game.

What need, then, is there for the further continuance of sectional agitation, and for keeping it up by a mischievous sectional organization? What immediate end do they propose to accomplish? What tangible object have they in view? They have not now that moral element which gave them strength in 1856.

The above is from the address of the National Executive Committee of the "Constitutional Union Party," just issued from the Head Quarters of the Party at Washington That address, like every other document from this so-called Constitutional Union Party, and like every speech uttered by its members, palliates briefly the sins of Democracy, and devotes its main expression to giving vent to the concentration of hate for the Republican organization. In doing this, the assertion of falsehood is preferred to the statement of truth, for the simple reason that the truth would subvert every position taken in the address. In no part of the address is this palliation of Democracy, this hatred of Republicanism, and this assertion of falsehood more apparent than in the extract above quoted.

Whatever Democrats may in times past have done to keep up Slavery agitation, by repealing the Missouri Compromise and playing a "desperate game" to force Slavery on Kansas, that is all forgotten now; Democrats have done nothing since to keep up Slavery agitation; Republicans are alone to blame for this. Such is the spirit of the extract—hate making its utterance through as palpable a falsehood as was ever contained in any political document. Democracy has ever been, is now, and will be as long as it has power, the grand arch-slavery agitator. Republicanism rises against it only to crush it, and thus still the agitation on the subject forever, by confining slavery within the bounds set by the Constitution, and placing the Federal Government in a position to devote its sole attention, in peace and without distraction, to the advancement of the agricultural, manufacturing, financial and commercial affairs of the nation; to developing, in short, all its resources for the good of the people of all sections of the Union. And this is proved by the record of both parties. We pass over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the natural consequence of endeavoring to force Slavery upon Kansas, because it is faintly admitted in the above extract, that the Democrats, the authors of the repeal, were slightly to blame; and that through this wrong came the great element of Republican strength in the campaign of 1856.

We come, therefore, to the time when the "National Executive Committee of the Union Party," mark the cessation of slavery agitation by Democrats, and that is when Democracy had played the game of slavery for Kansas and lost it. At this point, according to the above extract from the address, Democrats stopped agitating, but Republicans kept on. How near the truth does the record of Democracy show this to be? About as far off as falsehood can reach. The loss of Kansas served to raise at once on the part of Democracy a louder cry of Squatter Sovereignty for other Territories of the United States, and to raise within the ranks of Democracy a faction which improves on Squatter Sovereignty by declaring that for slavery to have an equal chance with freedom in the Territories is not enough, that it must have all the chance and freedom none, and that it is the business of the Federal Government to see that this principle is carried out by national law. And a Democracy fighting within itself on Squatter Sovereignty, and its improvement by Southern extremists, has kept up slavery agitation from the very moment of the loss of Kansas; has thurst it in both of these issues before the country, and still keeps it there. Because it has done so, because it still continues to do so, the Republican Party rises again against it, saying that the bounds of Slavery must be set or else there will be no end to Slavery agitation.—Let Slavery remain a local institution, protected in its appointed locality according to the Constitution, but let it not go out, either through squatter sovereignty or its BRECKINRIDGE and LANE improvement, to become a national institution.

Such has been since the battle in Kansas; such is now Slavery agitation on the part of the Democracy, and such the only Slavery agitation on the part of Republicanism.—The former is the head and front of the agitation, the latter but breasts itself against it, and by seeking to sweep from power false principle which is ever giving it life, to still it forever. And herein the Republican party possesses the same element of strength against the Democratic, which it possessed in 1856—the strength of being in the right. But we care not to pursue the subject further. We have here exerted to it but to show how the so called Union party, in its palliations of Democracy and false representation of Republicanism, only runs tender to the former in order to smash the latter: But it matters not; the present prospect is, that both the Democratic party and its tender, the Constitutional Union, will be the parties smashed. The one is weak in the falsity of its principles; the other is weak in having no definite principles that have yet come to light, while the "moral element of strength," which makes for victory, is on the side of the Republican party. The tangible object of the Republican party, we would say in answer to the address, is to gain a victory which will make freedom national and keep slavery local, and thus stop slavery agitation. This is the "moral element" of Republican strength in this year, 1860.

The Little Joker.

DOUGLAS plays the political thimble rig game equal to the most expert of blacklegs. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where a tariff is popular, Douglas, in one of his speeches said:

Now I suppose there are none of us who are not satisfied that, on the subject of the tariff, there ought to be material changes. How is it? The collectors of your ports are becoming rich; your government is becoming poor. Is it not time that we should establish a home valuation upon every article that is brought into the country, so that we may prevent fraud? Is it not time that we should discuss and investigate whether, upon many articles, it is not our wise and just policy to-day to levy specific duties, to the end that honest revenue may be collected, and that we may have the great interests of the country protected. (Applause.)

The Baltimore Platform, on which DOUGLAS was nominated, reiterated the Cincinnati Platform, and the latter especially condemned protection to Northern manufactures, on the ground that it was cherishing the interests of one section at the expense of another; and that Platform expressly declared that "no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government."

At Washington—before his Southern masters—DOUGLAS said:

Bear in mind that these questions touching the right of property in slaves was referred to the Territorial Courts, with right of appeal to the Supreme Court. When that case shall arise and the Court pronounce its judgment, it will be binding, and the army, navy, and militia must be used to carry it into effect.

And in Illinois, DOUGLAS—before the people—said:

It matters not what way the Supreme Court may decide the question, the people have control of it, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour any where unless it is supported by local police regulations; these police regulations can only be established by a local Legislature, and if the people are opposed to slavery they can elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst.

And, as with the thimble and the little joker, so with DOUGLAS—"Now you see it and now you don't."

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The Niagara suspeusi on bridge has lately undergone a very minute and careful inspection. It is pronounced by those competent to examine it, as perfect as when it was completed, and there is not the least evidence of weakness in any part. Those best acquainted with the bridge express the conviction that a century of time will make no impression upon the structure in any part.

DOUGLAS' POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—Douglas' position consists in three parts:

1st. The people of a Territory may admit or exclude slavery.

2nd. The Supreme Court may decide that they cannot exclude slavery.

3rd. The President and Congress must enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court.

"NON-INTERVENTION."—The Fathers of the Republic intervened to exclude slavery from the Territories, and Douglas and the Democracy intervened to undo their work!

Having thus, by Congressional intervention, robbed Freedom of the soil guaranteed to it "forever," the doctrine of Non-Intervention is interposed to prevent the recovery of what Freedom was despoiled by the Intervention principle!

Congress may intervene for Slavery, but not for Freedom!

By Congressional intervention, territory larger than ten Empire States is passed over to the slaveholder, and then the people are told that there must be no intervention to get it back!

First strip a man of his possessions, and then comfort him with the assurance that no one will intervene to prevent him from becoming a competitor with others to regain it.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—George Eckenroth, a saloon keeper of this place, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on Sunday last, at the house of Mr. Sleicher in the town of Almond, Portage county, about twelve miles from this village.

The unfortunate man had been out gunning with several companions, and together they returned to Mr. Sleicher's house and stood chatting with one another on the stoop. The deceased stood near a shaving horse, his foot upon it, his gun in his hand, the stock resting upon the floor, a moment previous to the fatal occurrence. How the piece was discharged, no one can tell. The first intimation was the deafening report. His startled friends turned only to see their companion drop to the floor a mangled corpse.

The charge of the gun entered the eye and came out of the crown of the head, carrying away the frontal bone over the cavity of the eye, and scattering the mass of the brain upon the ceiling above.

Mr. Eckenroth was an industrious, quiet German citizen, well regarded by his fellow townsmen. He leaves a wife and two small children. The funeral of the deceased was held at this place on Monday last.—*Waushara Rep.*

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING.—There is no country in the world where railroad building has made such astonishing progress as in the United States. So much has been done in this way in former years, that it would naturally be supposed to have reached its limit, or nearly so. But so far from this being the case, we go on building railroads everywhere, except in New England, where nothing is left to do. Pennsylvania never was busier at it than now, and her progress during the past year has but served to stimulate to new enterprises or resuscitate old and abandoned ones. It is so in many other States.

With this advancement there is an accompanying demand for locomotives, so that the building of these engines has become a vast business. In no part of the Union has locomotive building attained to greater importance than in Philadelphia. The American *Railway Review* says that the improved condition of our roads, and the necessity for still more railroad accommodations in the West and South, are likely to stimulate locomotive building to a pitch almost, if not quite, as those of 1853 and 1854. This is no doubt a well-founded calculation, and Philadelphia, which has so much at stake in the business, has reason to rejoice at the prospect.

MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT.—As John G. McBride was riding along the road, by the woods over at his place, last Friday afternoon, a Squaw approached him, crying and making many gestures, beckoning him into the thicket near by. He at length accompanied her, and after going a short distance he was shown three or four Indians lying drunk upon the ground. The Squaw ran farther on, and Mr. McBride on looking where she stopped, saw a papoose lying dead, wrapped up in a dirty blanket. The Squaw made a sign that she wanted the child buried. He got a box, and quietly set about the serious duty. The grave was duly made, and the mother shed her tears upon the little one as it was consigned to its forest resting place. After the burial of the child, one of the Indians aroused, and was sober enough to understand from the Squaw what had been done. He then proceeded to explain to Mr. McBride that a "smoky man" (white man) had killed the papoose by beating and stamping on it. Mr. McBride was going to take measures to have the facts inquired into.—*Madison Argus.*

THE HARVEST.—Harvest operations in this vicinity have been retarded somewhat during the past week by unfavorable weather. There was a drenching rain on Monday night, accompanied by violent wind, which caused considerable damage to the grain which had been cut and left exposed in the fields. Since then the weather has been on its good behavior, and good progress has been made in securing the balance of the outstanding crop. The enormous yield has brought into requisition the services of every man and boy to assist in the harvesting. Hundreds of our town mechanics and laborers have dropped their usual avocations and gone into the country to help the farmers, who have been hard pressed for assistance all through the present harvest. This crop, when marketed at fair prices, will put an end to the cry of hard times in Wisconsin.—*Oshkosh Courier of Friday.*

GOES BACK A LINCOLN MAN.—A prominent citizen of Tennessee, who belonged to the party of exocursionists from the South, who have been visiting us lately, purchased a Lincoln and Hamlin medal while in this city, declaring his intention to wear it home and through the rest of the campaign. He says he likes these North-western "Black Republicans," and is neither ashamed nor afraid of the Presidential candidates they are in favor of

The notions of our Southern friends in regard to the temper of Northerners are greatly changed when they come to see and become well acquainted with us.—*Chicago Jour.*

DROWNED.—A little son of N. B. Woodruff, Esq., of Richford village, Waushara co., was drowned on Monday last by falling into the flume of the saw mill. He was about two and a half years old, and was playing with other children at the time of the accident.—*Waushara County Argus.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Christian Berline, aged 28 years, a miller in Briggs' mill, was mortally wounded yesterday, while out hunting, by the accidental discharge of one barrel of his gun which he was loading the other. The charge took effect in the abdomen. He died this morning.—*Madison Journal.*

MYSELF.

BY LUCY H. HERED.

Delivered at the Exhibition of the Seventh Ward High School.

"Know thyself," is a precept worthy to be inscribed upon the portals of the first edifice into which we pass in pursuit of wisdom. Nor will it be unwarrantable tautology to have it engraven upon each succeeding archway, as we rise from one degree of excellence to another. Self-knowledge is one—yes, we may say the first requisite for success in searching the great treasure-houses of learning for seeds of truth, with which to plant the garden of the heart. I would know myself—what am I as a physical, intellectual and moral being? To neglect this, would be to place a weight upon the wheels of progress that would ever be retarding my onward movement.

In the pursuance of my subject, I shall unavoidably encounter the criticism of being egotistical; but this will not intimidate me, since *I* am not my own, but God's.

Looking at my physical organization, I behold a wonderful structure, designed and executed by the Divine Architect—a wondrous, harmonial instrument—"a harp of a thousand strings," as a sweet poet of olden time has termed it. A harp whose curious and delicately wrought fibres have been constantly vibrating for more than a score of years; yet has not the silver cord which binds them all been loosed entirely? Sometimes it has slackened, and there was discord—just enough to make the melody seem sweeter, when again in tune. When I consider this wonderful physical fabric, I behold the visible impress of that great, designing Hand which has woven the various tissues, arranged each system, with its numerous organs, all in perfect order; every one admirably adapted to perform its part, in the grand, beautiful, but silent harmony. There is, united mysteriously with the physical structure, the soul, or spirit, which, like the hidden spring of some delicate machinery, is the motive power that causes all the parts to move in unison. Indeed, this is all that makes me a living, acting being; for without it, the material frame, (the casket which contains this spirit-jewel,) soon returns to its primitive element—the dust. Artistic skill has wrought images of beauty near akin to life; but the cold sculptured marble cannot breathe, or move; no thought-light shines from the speaking eyes. Something is wanting. The most perfectly wrought manikin is but a dumb watch; its hands move not, the life tick is not heard from the cold, motionless heart. It lacks the soul—a spark of life from the altar of endless existence, which shall never be extinguished—a breath of immortality bestowed by Him whose name is eternal.

I am endowed by means of this priceless gift from the hand of my Creator, with certain physical abilities, mental capacities, and the power to form a right, or wrong moral character. These capabilities it is my duty to improve and expand. To develop my physical constitution, I must become acquainted with its structure, understand and obey those immutable laws of my material being, by which each organ shall be kept in its moral, healthy condition, and be fully developed; so that the intellectual faculties be not clogged in their expansion by a diseased body. For in this union of the mortal and immortal there is a close sympathy between the two opposites; such that each is reciprocally affected by what influences the other.

Following the maxim placed at the opening of my subject, I must also strive to know as nearly as possible, the extent of my mental capacities, and how they may be developed; morally search, with the closest scrutiny, my inmost heart; study my own character, that index of the soul's cultivation, whose pointed finger plainly traces each added element of good or evil.

My moral duties are fully defined in the book of Divine Inspiration. Thus, in the most important department of my education, I need not wander in darkness for want of correct guides. I have also a faithful monitor implanted in my breast whose gentle warning voice will constantly sanction, or disapprove my course, if not habitually disregarded or perverted.

It is vastly easier to preach, than practice, as the old adage has it; much less difficult to tell what *I ought to do*, than to perform my duty. The more I study myself, the greater my imperfections appear when contrasted with what I ought and wish to be—But shall this discourage me? Shall I sit with folded hands sighing over my deficiencies? No! rather let it nerve me to renewed exertion and increased activity.

I have often wished, when it becomes my duty to write, that I might wield the pen of the gifted, and could paint word pictures as can the inspired giniuses of earth, who cause the canvas to glow with energy, breathing life and beauty, tinged with radiant colors, dyed in the deep reservoirs of the soul. Then should the utterance of my thoughts be like the falling of pearls from sparkling lips.—Sometimes a train of bright-winged visions flit through my mind, but pass away like a faery shadow over the surface of a flowing stream.

The waters glide on, the shadow floats away, and naught is there to speak of what is past, only a brighter sparkle on the tiny wave and a warmer gloss in its bosom. Like childhood vainly striving to gather the bright sunbeams that gleam along its path, I try in vain to confine the golden beams of thought that sometimes shine in upon my soul. The child feels the warmth, sees the light and rejoices wonderingly in the genial radiance of the solar rays. So does the soul thrill with a strange, exhuberant joy, when the veil before it seems to be partly lifted and beams of inspiring light from the invisible spirit of Creation shine upon the heart, quickening its pulsations, and freshly warming the life current. It is not the joy of animal gratification, but a deeper, purer, holier feeling, the pleasure of the spirit commencing with that which is grand and beautiful.

Even the tender blades of grass, springing from the warming soil, nodding and whispering to each other as they grow heavenward, have taught me many a lesson of hope and trust, which I fear I can never repeat.—The vast panorama of nature is constantly changing from beauty to beauty, as in a sunrise or sunset; and thought revels in the variations of the rich picture passing before the windows of the soul. Would that I could transcribe them, but I cannot—no, I will not say *cannot*; it is a *sluggish* word. But I will use the "flax" I have; working it patiently; removing all the coarser fibres; laboring as I am competent; weaving such fabrics as I can, not trying "to spin on a wheel that is too large for me." Thus will I labor cheerfully, patiently; toiling at whatever may be my allotted task; never sighing or murmuring because I cannot do what I most wish, but, do what I can; striving to improve every opportunity that offers means of advancement—physical, intellectual, or moral. I was not placed in the world to seek only my own comfort and pleasure, but to find happiness in ministering to the enjoyment of those around me,—ever striving for the highest good, the greatest attainable excellence, not living for earth alone. I must ever keep in mind that this is only a preparatory school where I am to become fitted for entrance into that higher life where the veil which now shrouds the spirit and binds its wings shall be removed. Then shall the unfettered pinions of thought spread—widening and expanding forever.

What is true of myself, is true of all who have labored with me at the great life fabric. Then comes the query: How have we woven in those blessings which have so recently been ours? Have we wrought well? or, have we lightly put them aside, to fill our shuttle with meagre threads which, though they require less labor in the weaving, will make a fabric which cannot stand the test of time? May the future never prove that we have been thus recreant to our trust; but, when, in after years, at memory's magic touch, the web shall be unrolled, it may be all radiant with the silver threads from youthful fingers.

There are times in the history of our lives that we mark as epochs in life's chronology—data, from which we love to calculate the periods succeeding. When next the welcome bell shall wake the slumbering echoes with the sweet music of its morning call, who of us shall join the throng of worshippers at wisdom's shrine to-night? Our paths diverge hereafter.

As we think of those who have been the companions of our labor, the musical joy of our hearts is hushed into a holy silence, for feet have trodden our familiar places that grew tired of the life march, while the morning dew was yet upon the flowers; and hands have grasped our own warmly and lovingly, that shall never more clasp other hands until the fragments of broken loves shall be united. One who has struggled nobly for truth and knowledge, in days gone by, is with us now with pallid cheek and eyes too bright for earthly gleaming. Must the shuttle fall, our Father, in the noon of life? Spare us this cup of sorrow!

Our warm-est gratitude we yield to those ever dear ones who with never-failing zeal have aided us in the great seed gathering of truth. In the juntried future, their *very names to us* will be synonymous with *love*.

The edict has gone forth and we must part, as teachers and pupils never more to come together. We go in sadness, trusting that we may meet, if not before, by the still waters near our Father's mansion. But although the wreathing heart-vine be torn from the lattice it has loved, yet shall the sway ing tendrils cling with warmer clasp around the shrine of memory.

Hope points with invisible finger to the future, and we may not long tarry. Farewell! Farewell!

August 9th, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE VARIETY of Children's Wagons, Cabs and Gigs, which we will sell to the Trade, or at retail, at unusually low prices. may BLAIR & PERSONS' 48.

Groceries and Provisions.

H. W. GEORGE,
FAMILY GROCER,
No. 31 Wisconsin St.,
YOUNG'S BLOCK,

IS NOW SUPPLIED FROM THE EAST, direct, and keeps constantly on hand everything belonging to a

First - Class Family Grocery!

Also, a stock of
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
CHILDRENS' CABS,
VELIOOPEDES,
HOBBIES, &C.,

And has perfected arrangements at Cincinnati and Southern Michigan, which will enable him to supply his customers with

Strawberries,
Green Peas,
Green Beans,
Green Corn,
New Potatoes,

&c., as early as they appear in those markets.
jun21 3m&dly

1860. Spring and Summer. 1860.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

HUNN & CROSBY,
No. 184 East Water St., Milwaukee,
Two doors north of Uncle Ben's Hat Store.

TAKE THIS OCCASION TO ANNOUNCE to their friends, and the public at large, that they have removed from their old quarters to their present location, for the purpose of obtaining more ample accommodations to their business, and to keep pace with the rapidly increasing rise of their trade. We have just made heavy additions to our stock, which makes our part the best assorted Family grocery in town, and we intend to be in future, as we always have been in former years, the first in the market with every novelty of the season. We are receiving goods every week from the East, enabling us to keep our stock fresh and full. Everything pertaining to the trade can be found at our establishment, and we are prepared to sell at wholesale as well as retail, on as favorable terms as any competitor in town. Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Dried Fruits, Hermetically Sealed Fruit, and every other article usually found in first-class family grocery, are sold by us and warranted as represented. We will sell you a better tea for fifty cents, than you can buy anywhere else in town for seventy-five, and a good coffee for forty, as our windy competitors, who make such a blow on Teas, will or can tell for fifty. It is a plain case, we buy and sell ready to pay every hour in the day, and every day in the week. We make it a point never to be undersold, and want it distinctly understood that we do our business upon that principle.

Country merchants can always send up their stock with us, to a good advantage. We will sell you at wholesale as low as any of the Milwaukee dealers down town.

Butter and Eggs are received by us daily, from our farm in Waukesha county.

☞ TERMS CASH.

We cordially invite our friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and see us in our new institution, and make an examination of our goods and prices. Particular attention paid to orders.
jun18dly HUNN & CROSBY.

161 East Water Street.

CLARET.—50 CASES VERY CHOICE Table Claret, selling at $3.50 per case. AT LEDYARD'S.

CHAMPAGNES.—100 CASES CHOICEST brands, for sale low. AT LEDYARD'S.

BRANDIES.—JAMES HENNESSY'S; Finer Castillon & Co.; Arbaun Mauri; Thos. Hine & Co.—all choice Vintages; for sale in quantities to suit. AT LEDYARD'S.

SHERRY, PORT & MADEIRA WINES, Old Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, &c., in quantities to suit. AT LEDYARD'S.

NEW FINE APPLE CHEESE, VERY choice. AT LEDYARD'S.

RAISINS IN LAYERS, HALVES AND Quarter Boxes, a choice lot just received AT LEDYARD'S.

HOLMAN'S PREMIUM SAMP AND Hominy, and Robinson's Pure Scotch Oat Meal, in pound packages, for Porridge and Oat Cake, nutritious, strengthening and substantial food; for sale AT LEDYARD'S.

CANTON GINGER, AND CANTON Chow-Chow Preserves, just received and for sale cheap AT LEDYARD'S.

BRUSHES.—WHITE WASH, SHOE, Scrub, Window, Hearth and Dust Brushes, of a very superior quality. Day & Martin's, and Mason's Patent Blacking, AT LEDYARDS.

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

1860. MILWAUKEE, WIS. 1860.
136 East Water Street.

GEO. DYER & CO.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE A
A COMPLETE & WELL ASSORTED STOCK
OF
Carriage Trimmings, Saddles,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
WHIPS
COLLARS,
FLY NETS,
PATENT & ENAMELED CLOTHS,
AND LEATHERS,
HUBS,
SPOKES
FELLOES,
SHAFTS, &C.

ONE OF THE FIRM RESIDING IN the East, is constantly in the market, and we are daily receiving direct from the manufacturers, the latest and best styles of goods, and are enabled to offer inducements of the bottom of the market, with the largest and most complete stock in the West to select from.

GEO. DYER & CO.,
136 East Water St.
jun18 19dawly

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE
148 East Water Street.

WE HAVE NOW NOW IN STORE A very large and comple assortment of
Coach and Saddlery Hardware,

To which we would invite the attention of purchasers. In the stock can be found every article required by the manufacturer, consisting in part of

Common and Fancy Hames;
Patent Hame and Adjusting Trees;
Collars of every variety;
Patent and Enameled Leather;
Damasks, Laces, Silks, Fringes, &c.;
Coach and Buggy Lamps;
Springs, Axles and Malleable Iron;
Spokes, Hubs, Fellocs, Shafts, Bows, &c.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to the sale of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, and receive our goods direct from the East, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade and the manufacturer unsurpassed by any other house in the West.

A call is respectfully solicited at

148 East Water Street.

GARNES BROTHERS.

Furniture and Upholstery.

August Flertzheim & Co.,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
FINE & COMMON FURNITURE.
UPHOLSTERY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Oneida Street, North Side,
TWO DOORS EAST OF THE BRIDGE. apr24dly

FURNITURE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURchased the entire interest of Augusta Flertzheim and Geo. Geo. R. Kimball, in the firm of

NOYES, FLERTZHEIM & CO.

Will continue the
Furniture and Upholstery
Business in all its branches at the
OLD STAND,

And he hopes, by constant attention to busines to merit what has been so liberally bestowed on the old Firm, the patronage of his friends and the public generally.
oct14 6mdly WM. A. NOYES.

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Greatest variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin Sts., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy25

Twenty Dollars a Day!!

IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO BE realized by persons going to Pike's Peak; but I can recommend that we are the only parties in the State who have the *True Time by Transit Observation.* We are selling the *Finest Watches in the World*; that won't vary *hardly one minute a month*; *Beautiful Jewelry*; *Fine Solid Silver and Silver Plated Table Ware*, received every week. Some *splendid pictures* just received, which we are selling at a *ruinly Beautiful Jewelry*. Particular attention paid to *Watch and Jewelry Repairing*; and Engraving by the best workmen.

jy26 MATSON & LOOMIS.

Wisconsin State
Mercantile College
Juneau Block, East Water Street.

THIS INSTITUTION OFFERS TO young men great facilities for the acquisition of a complete practical and LIBERAL business Education, embracing Wholesale and Retail Merchandising, Commission, Manufacturing, Forwarding and Commission, Steamboating, &c., &c.; all the Book-keeping sets were written up at a great expense expressly for the College by eminent Book-keepers, and in every respect best set. The teachers being practical Accountants, the Student is taught in the most thorough, expeditious and satisfactory manner; and when he obtains a diploma until he has taken a thorough course and can pass the necessary examination.

PENMANSHIP.

Practical and Ornamental, in all its forms, by L. S. CARLEY, whose services the proprietor has secured, and invites his patrons and friends to call and examine Mr. CARLEY'S Specimens of Penmanship, which almost defy competition.

Great attention is paid to the form of Business letters, Documents, Bills of Exchange, Due Bills, Orders, &c.

Many young men after completing their course obtain good situations. Merchants supply here for first class help.

The proprietor will furnish rooms for Students with or without board. Apply for Catalogues.

C. F. LABIGO, President.
jan13 1y&dly

Twenty Dollars a Day!!

IS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO BE realized by persons going to Pike's Peak; but I can recommend that we are the only parties in the State who have the *True Time by Transit Observation.* We are selling the *Finest Watches in the World*; that won't vary *hardly one minute a month*; *Beautiful Jewelry*; *Fine Solid Silver and Silver Plated Table Ware*, received every week. Some *splendid pictures* just received, which we are selling at a *ruinly Beautiful Jewelry*. Particular attention paid to *Watch and Jewelry Repairing*; and Engraving by the best workmen.

jy26 MATSON & LOOMIS.

Dry Goods.

THE
CLOSING OUT SALE
— AT THE —
Milwaukee Savings' Store,
WILL BE CONTINUED FOR
TWENTY DAYS ONLY!
AND THE
ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS!
ARE OFFERED
Without Regard to Cost or Value!

CALL EARLY
AND
SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.
MACK BROTHERS.
151 East Water Street.

An Immense Sale!
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE!
Without Regard to Cost!!

J. L. DAVIS,
WILL OFFER HIS
ENTIRE STOCK!
— OF —
SUMMER
DRESS GOODS!
AT A
Great Reduction in Price!
FOR THIRTY DAYS!
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THIS branch of his stock
Before Moving into his New Store.

Many of these Goods will be
MARKED DOWN
AND
Sold Regardless of their Cost,
As he is determined to go into his new store with
A NEW AND FRESH STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS!
AND
CARPETS!

This one of the best opportunities
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

TO BUY GOODS CHEAP!

264 MAIN STREET 264

L. BLAKE

Has just received a lot of
New Bonnets, New Ribbons,
NEW PARASOLS,
New Embroidered Collars and Sets.

A FRESH LOT OF ALEXANDRE'S Kid Glover, Douglas & Sherwood's Skirts, Corsets, British Cotton Hose, Leather Bags, &c., &c.
jy2

SHAKERS.

100 DOZEN SHAKER BONNETS, received this day. Large sizes.
L. BLAKE,
jy12 264 Main street, Milwaukee.

Drugs and Medicines.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST
196 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

TALLOW OIL.

25 BBLS. TALLOW OIL, A TIP-TOP article, for sale by
HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist,
196 East Water Street.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail.
HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by
HENRY FESS, JR.,
jan18 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—50 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by
HENRY FESS, JR., 196 East Water st.

PAINT BRUSHES.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE BEST LOT of Paint Brushes ever offered in this market, and for sale at prices to suit the times.
HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist,
196 East Water St.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by
HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

JOHN RICE,
Wholesale Druggist, and Jobber
— IN —
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
LINSEED OIL,
WINDOW GLASS
GLASS WARE,
PAINTS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AND BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

I ALSO HAVE LEAD AND ZINC ground in Oil, put up in 12½ and 25 lb Cans, made of extra strength, and with bales suitable for a Paint Pack, at ½ and ¾ advance of price for it in kegs.

Cash and the highest and most liberal prices for GINSENG ROOT, at the highest market price.

83 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.
jel4

20 TONS PUTTY "BLADDERS."
3 TONS RED LEAD, ENG.
1 TON LITHARGE.
20 CASES ROCHELLE OCHRE.
2 CASES ENG. ROSE PINK.
5 CASES PRUSSIAN BLUE.

5 CASES ULTRAMARINE BLUE,
50 BBLS ASSORTED LAMP BLACK,
75 BBLS ENGLISH WHITING,
50 BBLS WHITE CHALK,
25 BBLS VEN. RED, ENGLISH,
5 BBLS PATENT DRYER.

10 Cases Amer. Vermillion,
5 Bags Eng. Vermillion,
1 Bag Trieste Vermillion,
2 Cases Chinese Vermillion,
25 Cases Chrome Green,
50 Cases Paris Green.

BOSWORTH & SONS,
jy13 Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE INTELLIGENCE
— AND —
SERVANTS' OFFICE,
NO. 234 EAST WATER STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF WALKER House. The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Milwaukee and vicinity, that he has opened at the above place an office for the purpose of procuring good and efficient Male and Female Servants for private families and hotels. Also, Clerks, Storekeepers, Waiters, Mechanics and Laborers. Great attention is paid to the form of Business letters, Documents, Bills of Exchange, Due Bills, Orders, &c.

Many young men after completing their course obtain good situations. Merchants supply here for first class help.

The proprietor will furnish rooms for Students with or without board. Apply for Catalogues.

C. F. LABIGO, President.
jan13 1y&dly

Hats, Caps and Furs.

SOMETHING NEW!

READ IT!!

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT. I will hereafter offer my entire Stock of

HATS, CAPS,
—AND—
STRAW GOODS,
—OF THE—
Latest Styles
AND BEST QUALITIES,
—AT—
UNPRECEDENTLY LOW PRICES!

I will do a one price business or none at all. It is not right that those who will not banter for Goods should pay more than those who do. A GENTLEMAN should not pay more for goods than any one else.

I have marked my Goods to

Sell from 20 to 33 per cent Less
THAN USUAL RETAIL PRICES,
And will sell to all alike.

The best fashionable
SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,
—ALSO—
EVERY STYLE OF CAP MADE TO ORDER
And Warranted to Suit or no Sale.

J. A. BENEDICT & CO.

☞ Remember the Place: 102 East Water street, Sign of the White Bear. sep14 7 50d1y

LOOK AT THIS!

UNCLE BEN

HAS JUST THE NICEST STOCK OF Fine French Felt, Cassimere, and Straw Hats for the coming HOT WEATHER. Call early and make your selection before the assortments is broken.

Also a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats for country trade, at

180 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

P. S.—The Union is safe. A large stock of Union and Champion Hats on hand. jel4 j86d2m

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

TIMBER!
ALL SIZES
AT
CHIVAS & CO.'S
CHEAP LUMBER YARD,
aug19 46d1m0 Walker's Point.

LUMBER.

THOSE WHO INTEND BUYING LUMber ought to call upon us before purchasing elsewhere, for we are determined to sell our Lumber this season at the very lowest prices for Cash.

Lumber delivered on board the cars or to any part of the city free of charge. A discount allowed on Lumber by the car load.

☞ CHIVAS & CO., at the Cheap Lumber Yard, corner of Lake and Hanover sts., Walker's Point. an28

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice, and coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country,

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in the removing all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, or from ossification of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., distortions, falling from interruption of nature, &c.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT.

The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the unproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4531, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINS,
No. 14 Broadway, New York,
General Agent for the United States.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son. marl3d&wlaweow

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

What a horrible thing, is it not—
That worms shoul: in children be rioting!
Can nobody tell mothers what
Is the best way these vermin of quieting?
Yes; hear the glad tidings of truth,
BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, tasteless as water,
Destroys these assailants of youth
And harms not the child by the slaughter.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. jy16dlm

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing inflamation—will allay all pain; and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PARKER, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. jy16d&w4t&wly

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

AMERICA IS FILLED WITH THE fame of this great physician and physiologist, and in his Pectoral Syrup we have the grandest result of his skill and research. No human being need perish of consumption, or any disease of the organs of respiration, who seeks relief in time from this all-powerful pulmonic.

Price $1. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. jy9d1m

Pimples on the Face and Skin Diseases

ARE GENERALLY CAUSED BY ANIMALCULE burrouched in the skin. Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment, by its powerful and penetrating qualities, destroys every vestige of them, restoring health and beauty to the skin wherever applied, removing Tan and Freckles.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes.

A. G. Cushing, of South Bend, Ind., says: "The Magnetic Ointment is the only remedy in use here for INFLAMED EYES. The Auditor of our county has so much faith in its curative powers in this disease, that he not only highly recommends it, but offers to forfeit the amount paid for it in each case, it fails of a cure."

Piles.

Piles which are at this season of the year particularly troublesome, are cured at once by Trask's Magnetic Ointment; apply to the parts affected and, small of the back.

Nervous for Sick Headache.

Apply the Ointment freely to the forehead and temples and back of the neck, also to the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. It will relieve the severest headache in thirty minutes.

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers.

jy15d&wlaweow

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Moffat's Life Pills!

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Free from all Mineral Poisons!!

IN CASES OF SCROFULA, ULCERS, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, the operation of the Life Medicines is truly astonishing, often removing, in a few days, every vestige of these loathsome diseases by their purifying effects on the blood.

Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Piles, and in short, most all diseases, soon yield to their curative properties. No family should be without them, as by their timely use much suffering and expense may be saved. Prepared by

WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, M. D.,
oct18&23dtwawly New York.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

PERFORMS IN EVERY INSTANCE what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that morning dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or harrassing cough, and immediately relieves influenza, hoarseness, and tickling of the palate or throat.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. jy9d1m

Paper Hangings, &c.

COLLINGBOURNE'S WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES
Brushes, and Artist's Colors,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
391 MAIN STREET - - - - - MILWAUKEE

J. J. McGRATH & CO.,

HAVE OPENED

AT THE OLD STAND,

21 WISCONSIN STREET,

— ONE OF —

The Largest & Best Selected Stock

— OF —

Paper Hangings & Window Shades

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET,

Which they are

Selling at 40 per cent. Less

Than other House in this City.

Please Call and Examine the Goods.

may19d&3mdly

Lake Steamers, &c.

CHANGE OF TIME.

For Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc & Two Rivers.

THE STMR. CLEVELAND, Capt. HENRY FISH, will leave my Dock for above Ports, every evening. (Sundays excepted.) at 8 o'clock.

ap14d&wtf R. OLMSTED, Agent.

For Green Bay and Intermediate Ports

THE SPLENDID PROPELLER Wabash, Valley, Captain Dore, Jr., will make weekly trips to above Ports, leaving my Dock every Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock.

my19d&wtf R. OLMSTED, Agent.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 14, 1860
THE STEAMER GAZELLE,

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HARRY AND I.

BY JOHN S. HUNT.

We stood where the snake-like ivy
Climbed over the meadow bars,
And watched as the young Night sprinkled
The sky with her cream like stars.
The clover was red with bloom—
The air had a smell of June—
The crickets chirped in the grasses,
And the soft rays of the moon

Drew our shadows out on the meadow,
Distorted, and lank and tall;
His shadow was kissing my shadow—
That was the first of all!
My heart leaped up as he whispered,
"I love you Margery Lee,"
For then one arm of his shadow
Went round the shadow of me.

"I love you, Margery, darling,
Because you are young and fair.
For your eyes' bewildering blueness,
And the gold of your curling hair.
No queen has hands that are whiter,
No lark has a voice so sweet,
And your ripe young lips are redder
Than the clover at your feet.

"My heart will break with its fullness,
Like a cloud o'ercharged with rain;
O tell me, Margery, darling,
How long I must love in pain?"
With blushes and smiles I answered—
(I will not tell what)—just then
I saw that his saucy shadow
Was stealing my own again.

He promised to love me only—
I promised to love but him—
Till the moon fell out of the heavens
And the stars with age grew dim.
Oh, the strength of man's devotion!
Oh, the vows a woman speaks!
'Tis years since that blush of rapture
Broke redly over my cheeks.

He found a gold that was brighter
Than that of my braiding curls,
And married a cross-eyed widow,
With a dozen grown-up girls.
And I—did I pine and languish?
Did I weep my blue eyes sore?
Or break my heart, do you fancy,
For love that was mine no more?

I stand to-night in the meadow
Where Harry and I stood then,
And the moon has drawn two shadows
Out over the grass again.
And a low voice keeps repeating—
So close to my startled ear,
That the shadows melt together—
"I love you, Margery, dear.

"Its not for your cheeks' rich crimson,
And not for your eyes' soft blue;
But because your heart is tender,
And noble and pure and true."
The voice is dearer than Harry's;
And so I am glad, you see,
He married the cross-eyed widow—
Instead of Margery Lee.

WILLIE MAYHEW.

[CONTINUED.]

"So you have come back," said the Deacon, with a stolid composure that scarcely disguised his inward passion. "What have you to say?"

"That I am sorry, father."

"Because you dread the lash," replied the stern old man, rising and taking down a green cowhide from the shelf of an adjoining closet.

"No father," replied the boy, with a firm voice, "sorry, because I have done wrong, and grieved my mother."

"You should have thought of that before."

"I did think of it; but every one knows how you whip me, and the boys taunted me and said I was afraid; so I staid to play too long, and then we heard the music and followed it. We did not think of going to the circus, but a man let me in, and I forgot everything until it was over— it was all so beautiful. Beat me if you please, father; but believe me, for I have told you the truth."

The Deacon made no reply, but motioned the boy to take off his jacket and shirt, while he rolled up his sleeves and prepared to lay on the lash.

"Forgive him! he has told the truth: forgive him this once, as you have just prayed to be forgiven!" gasped the wretched mother, as she grasped the arm that brandished the uplifted lash.

"It cannot be. He is given into my hands to be saved from becoming a brand for the burning. Unloose your hold and leave the room; or, no—stay—he will suffer in seeing the affliction his sins cost you."—With these words he laid stroke after stroke upon the naked and bleeding back of the high spirited boy, who never winced or murmured while the lash descended upon his shoulders, until, faint and deadly sick, he could endure no longer, and with a groan of anguish he sank senseless to the floor.

CHAPTER V.

Deacon Mayhew was asleep. The candle, which his wife shaded with her hand, showed his stern features at rest, while his regular breathing showed his slumber to be deep and calm. Swiftly, yet noiselessly she stole from the apartment, and creeping to her boy's bedside, leaned over him and kissed him.

"Is that you mother? Oh, I have been so sick!"

"My darling! my darling! I thought you would die!" said the wretched woman.—"But it shall never be again, Willie—never!"

"I am ashamed to look at you, mother—How could I be tempted to commit a fault that would bring you to such misery? Forgive me, mother! oh, forgive me!" said the child, repentant tears welling up fast into the eyes his recent punishment had never moistened.

"It is I who need forgiveness, Willie—I alone. It is my sins that my husband scourges in my child. Listen, darling! You shall hear your mother's story, and then my selfish love shall keep you here no longer. Do not despise me while you listen; for if my sin was great, my punishment has been hard to bear. My father was poor—so poor that he sometimes wanted bread—when my mother was taken ill, and Deacon Mayhew came to pray with her. I worked hard, and strove to keep her from suffering; but she often needed things we had no money to procure. He brought them to her, and the day she died promised that he would always be a friend to me. She had been dead but a few weeks when a neighbor's son, who had been my play-fellow, came back from sea.

"I was sixteen now, and he was no longer a boy, but had become the mate of his ship. He loved me, Willie, and asked my father if I might be his wife. His ready hand had always helped my father, and we doubted nothing of his consent, and were so happy, when he told us he had promised I should marry Deacon Mayhew. I told him I could not love him—begged him to spare his child; but he had been taught to think that I was sinful, that by this marriage alone I could be saved. He rejected our tears and prayers, and swore a dreadful oath that I should be the Deacon's wife. The ship was to sail next day. There seemed no hope for us. I wept—I prayed—I implored my father to despair. He refused me—told me the doctor said he could not live, and that if I disobeyed him he would curse me with his dying breath. Then, in my agony of love and sorrow, I believed it right to listen—to yield—to think that my duty to my lover was paramount; that he was the husband of my heart, and before Heaven the rightful claimant of my hand; it was no sin I committed when next I saw my father's face and told him—oh, hour of horror!—that I could never be the wife of Deacon Mayhew; that I had placed a dishonorable bar between us; that I was free no longer, but was the mistress and affianced wife of George Sanders—of your father."

"My father!" said the boy, starting up in the bed.

"Hush!" and the wretched woman quailed in terror lest that word had roused the slumberer in the adjoining room; but the silence remained unbroken, and the trembling voice continued: "He was gone who alone could defend me. I was helpless in their hands. I told the Deacon all. My father painted the disgrace we must suffer. They told me George would never return—that I must be an outcast. They showed me letters proving him a villain who had wronged others. I was mad, bewildered, and, like a drowning wretch, caught at anything to save me from the shame that seemed inevitable. He said —that stern old man—he would forgive my fault. Willie, he does not know the world! When I knew that you, the proof of my shame to him, were to be born, I begged that he would let me go, and leave him forever; but no—he said the child should be as his and no one should ever know the truth; but when his eyes first rested on your face, he saw whose features that face bore, and hated you; and from that hour till now my life has been one scene of agony. He could not scourge a helpless babe, but he could prophesy the evil that must await you; and while I, still trembling, hoping, prayed your father would return and claim me—forgive my sad belief of his untruth—and bear me hence to some far distant country, news came that his vessel was lost, and he who alone could save me, he was drowned. Ah, Willie, then did the old love centre in you. Judge how I have felt each pang, inflicted for what I knew were trivial faults. But it shall be no longer. You must go, Willie.—You must leave your poor mother; and when you grow to be a man come back to me—come back to me, my darling, and I will claim you, my treasure, my all, my darling, darling child." And with convulsive sobs she strained her boy to her heart

"You shall go with me, mother. I can work for you. We may not fare so well as we do now, but we will be much happier."

"No, darling, I have been selfish long enough. You can steal away, and no one will find you; but were I to go, we should be followed, caught, and you feel again that horrid lash. No, no, no. You must go alone, and I will wait here for you, Willie, to pray for you, to think of you always—always, darling, until they lay me in the church yard." And mingling their sobs of anguish, the poor mother and child, clasped in each other's arms, wept bitterly, while the calm breathing of the Deacon sounded audibly in the adjoining room "Now Willie, try to sleep. I will go and get such things as you most require."

"Don't leave me, mother; I cannot bear to have you from my side."

"I will not leave you darling; it will be but a moment's task." And with the thoughtful care a woman seems to retain even in the deepest extremity of grief, she selected the clothes and food most easily conveyed in a small bundle, returning ever and anon to kiss his brow, to press his hand, or whisper some low tone of fond endearment, while the tears streamed down her cheeks, and blinded her swollen eyes as she passed noiselessly from room to room. At length her preparations were completed, and bathing and dressing the wounds inflicted by the lash, she raised the poor child from the bed, and aided his stiff and trembling limbs in the task of dressing. When all was done she drew a little purse from her pocket—the fruits of her own industry formed its contents —and begging Willie again and again to be good and careful of himself, to write to her when he could do so without being found out, but never to come back until he could do so safely—all, all the anxious charges love could prompt.

"Don't think of me as being wretched, Willie. I shall try to be so contented and happy when I know you are safe. You must be safe with strangers; they cannot help but love you, my pretty, darling boy."

The child, with earnest protestations, promised all; how good and obedient he would be—how he would work and strive for her sake—how she, too, must strive to be well and happy for his. With tearful eyes he looked around the little room her love had endeared to him; long did he remember each object his eyes rested upon. They descended the stairs, unclosed the door—the sky was inky dark and not one star was to be seen. The clock ticked loudly, as on the preceding night, and as it struck three the mother clasped her boy for a farewell embrace. Her heart grew cold and dead within her; she felt that this trial was more than she could bear. To close the door, perhaps forever, upon her only child—to steal back up that stairway his loved foot might never pass again—to look upon the little bed where he had lain, the pillow still wet with their tears—and lie down by the side of him who had caused all. No, no—he must not go; they must be together. But then the scene of last night—he must go—he must go!

"Bless you, darling! Be good. God will be your father—all men your friends. Do not clasp me so tightly, darling; I cannot breathe. Go, Willie, go! God's blessing go with you, and a mother's love!"

"I will come back, mother, a man. I am thirteen now; and soon I shall be able to take care of you. I will be good—indeed, indeed I will. God bless you, mother!"

She could not speak. With one fond embrace he goes out into the dusky night. She hears the sound of the loved footsteps grow fainter and yet fainter; and when they sound no more she fastens the door, ascends the stair, and falls senseless across the bloodstained bed of her lost darling.

CHAPTER VI.

Out into the darkness, he passed along the well-known street. Although he could distinguish no objects, his way was easily found. Silence reigned unbroken, and the thought of the past night—of his punishment—of his mother's story—would have seemed like a horrid dream, had not his weakness and suffering from the effects of his fearful chastisement been too plainly felt for him to doubt that he really was an outcast and a wayfarer, with no plan for the future, save to escape the tyranny that had so long encompassed him. Too young to fully comprehend his mother's story, he was well content to bear the stigma of his birth rather than the pain of owing obedience to such a father. He was free! That sweet thought gave swifter motion to his limbs; yet still and sore were they; and when daylight broke, and he saw how short a distance lay between him and pursuit, he felt how hopeless was his endeavor to escape; and weary and sick at heart was the boy as he sat by the road-side, with no kind mother's tears to mingle with his own, and wept—the desolate only know how bitterly.

A cherry voice close beside him caused him to raise his eyes, to see his friend of the circus driving a close wagon, filled with bundles.

"What's the matter, my lad?"

"I am sick and lame sir, and can not go to the next town, as I was desired to by my mother."

"She must be a hard mother to send a sick boy on such a journey. Why, it is fifteen miles at least! Jump in here; I'll give you a lift on your way."

So saying, he helped the boy into his wagon, where, lying his curly head down upon a package he was soon fast asleep, and it was not until his kind driver arrived at the village, put up his horses, and ordered his breakfast, that he shook Will kindly by the shoulder.

"Oh, please don't, sir, you hurt me!"

"Why, is your shoulder sore?"

"Yes, Sir," said Will, with a blush of shame, and his interrogator uttered an exclamation of horror, as, turning back the boy's shirt band, he saw his blood-stained and disfigured back.

"Did your father do that? But I need not ask—no man ever whipped his own child like that."

"It was an old man who has always taken care of me: it was for going to the circus last night."

"Poor boy! So I got you in that scrape, did I? Well, I'll take care to get you out of it. Lie still here in the wagon so no one may see you. I'll bring you some breakfast, and as soon as the horses are fed, I'll drive right on to Boston with you. We give three shows there next week, and then we sail for Panama. You shall go with us if you like, and be a circus boy."

Grateful for the kindness of his rough protector, fearful that he might be overtaken, yet dreading least his acceptance of this offer might take him forever from his mother, the poor child sobbed out his thanks, and, covering up his head, sank again to sleep—Sweet slumber of youth, you visit us no longer when that golden time is past; but how tranquil and blessed art thou! The lacerated back, the aching limbs, the sad heart filled with fond thoughts of the absent mother, all were forgotten in the gentle sleep that stole with peaceful spell over still swollen and weary eyes.

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— OF —
PALE CREAM ALE,
AND
XXX AMBER ALE,
SPRING BREWERY,
On Eighth, Chestnut and Prairie Streets,
MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED. Price list sent by mail on application. Address J. SANDS, Spring Brewery, Milwaukee, or JOHN G. SANDS, Brewer, and Manager of Spring Brewery. dec19l1tdly

Liquors and Segars.

Badger State Tobacco Works,
NO. 55 EAST WATER ST.,
MILWAUKEE, ... WISCONSIN.

F. ADAMS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Sylvus Adams & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in all kinds of CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO, Cigars, &c. We are now manufacturing a choice article of

Chowing and Smoking Tobacco,

which we are offering at prices that defy competition
☞ Also, on hand a large stock of Cavendish and Domestic Leaf, (of all the favorite brands,) Plug Tobaccos, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c., at prices to suit the times.
P. F. ADAMS,
B. F. AYERS.

J. J. SANDS,
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Pianos, Melodeons, &c.

REMOVAL!
H. N. HEMPSTED
WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, on the first of August, to the new and elegant building,
No. 266 Main Street,
A few doors north of Wisconsin Street. A splendid assortment of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
And MUSICAL MERCHANDIZE of every description, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at astonishingly low prices.
Strings for all kinds of Instruments,
including the celebrated four-length Roman Violin Strings, used and recommended by Ole Bull, Vieux Temps and other first violinists, and warranted equal and superior to all others for correctness of tone and durability.
☞ Some of the best French and American manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction both in price and quality.
CORNETS, DRUMS, CYMBALS, &C.
Sole Agent for Piano Fortes
From the following celebrated makers: STEINWAY & Sons, New York; DOANE, GERRISH & SONS, Boston; J. H. DUTCH & SON, New York.
☞ AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. ☜
PRINCE & CO'S UNEQUALLED MELODEONS
☞ A large and well selected Stock of
SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS
Including all the new and popular publications of the day.
☞ Send for Catalogues and Price Lists. ☜
jy14g2mdly

Great Display of Piano Fortes,
— OF —
HALLETT & DAVIS, IN BOSTON; OF A. H. GALE & CO., IN NEW YORK, AND OTHERS.
MELODEONS,
OF MASON & HAMLIN, IN BOSTON.
S

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1860

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE W. U. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Address of Frank Blair.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.

The *Democrat* of this morning contains an address, over a column, from Frank Blair, to the Republicans and Free Democrats of St Louis. He commences by saying:

I am well aware that in the recent contest the support which I received at your hands, is simply an evidence of your devotion to the cause of Freedom, and would have been rendered as freely, and as enthusiastically, to any other man who had proved his fidelity to that cause, as it has been given to me.

I cannot allow this occasion, signalized by so great a triumph to our common cause, to pass without tendering to you the homage of my gratitude, for selecting me as the representative of your principles, and the instrument of achieving a victory for their maintainance and advancement.

He claims that the result of the late election fixes St. Louis as the Banner City of Republicanism, and clinches the charges of fraud and corruption made against the democracy of 1858. The names proved to be fraudulent in 1858, have this year disappeared from the poll book. He refers to the large increase in the 8th and 9th wards, and to the ticket on which his name was placed for Congress, F. P. Blair, Jr., without designating him, and says in conclusion:

Allow me to say that I shall forever remember with pride and satisfaction the contest of 1860. To have been the leader of the hosts of freedom in that battle, fills the measure of my ambition. Again I return my thanks to the Republicans of this district, and congratulate them upon their triumph.

Indian Skirmishes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—3 P. M.

Private letters from Col. Sanders' wagon road party, dated Honey Lake Valley, July 24, give accounts of an engagement with the Pahute Indians on the 23d of June. Five days march eastward from Honey Lake Valley, Sanders' party was attacked by Indians in ambush, and a young man named Painter was mortally wounded at the first fire. He died next morning. The Indians were pursued into the mountains, but returned next day to the number of 300, and renewed the attack, which was continued about five hours, when the Indians were routed and pursued, several being killed, and one made prisoner.

Senator Seward in Maine.

BANGOR, August 12.

Gov. Seward, of New York, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the steamer Webster, and was received on the wharf by crowds of citizens. He was waited on at the Bangor House in the afternoon by the Wide Awakes, and an immense crowd. He spoke a few minutes, after which Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. J. P. Hale, Hon. I. Washburn and Gov. Merrill were loudly called for, and briefly responded. Mr. Seward leaves for his home to morrow by the cars, via Boston.

Riot and Loss of Life.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 13—3 P. M.

A man was killed at Delta Grove, on the Delance Creek, this afternoon. He belonged to an excursion party from Philadelphia. A quarrel took place, in which a large number were engaged and were cut up badly. Hards was the name of the man killed. The murderer attempted to escape, but was caught between Delance and Burlington.

Relief for the Christians in Syria.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—3 P. M.

A meeting for the purpose of sympathizing with the Christians of Syria in their present deplorable condition, and devising the best means for their relief, was held yesterday p. m. at the rooms of the Tract Society. A committee was appointed to consider the subject, who will report on Thursday afternoon.

Snow Storm on the Mississippi.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 14—3 P. M.

The steamer Lucas, from Memphis, encountered, for fifteen minutes on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, a heavy snow storm.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14—3 P. M.

The Republican says: Henderson (Dem.) is defeated for Congress in the Second District, by 249 votes.

As far as heard from, Jackson leads Orr for Governor by 6,200 votes.

Struck by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.

We had violent showers all day. Many cellars were overflowed, several culverts carried in, and much other damage was done. Two boys were struck by lightning, and one of them killed.

Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—3 P. M.

The steamship Anglo Saxon has arrived at Farther Point, with two days later news from Europe, but owing to the bad working of the wires, we have not received a word of her news up to the present time.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Anglo Saxon.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 14—9 P. M.

The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 2nd, via Londonderry on the 3rd inst., passed this point this A. M. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship Golden Fleece, from New York via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway on the 2nd instant.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on 20th. The general news by the Anglo Saxon is not important.

SICILY.—Paris Friday—The Monituer publishes the text of a convention signed at Messina by Gen. Clary and Col. Medici, which is mostly a military convention for the evacuation of Sicily. From motives of humanity the military executions ordered by Garibaldi after the capture of Melasso, were reduced to six. They were shot as assassins not as combatants. The loss of the Sicilians and Italian volunteers is now estimated at very little less than 1000 men and a heavy proportion of loss sustained by Garibaldi's best corps.

SYRIA.—PARIS, Friday.—All the European Powers have agreed upon the conditions of an European intervention in Syria. The Conference will assemble at 3 o'clock to sign a Convention in reference to measures to be taken in common.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The overland dne India and China mails are telegraphed via Trieste, but the news are unimportant.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, August 14—9 P. M.

The steamship Damascus has arrived from Liverpool, via Halifax. Her news is also anticipated.

The Prince Albert sailed to-day for Galway, via St. Johns, with 108 passengers.

A large number of counterfeit bills of the denomination of $2 on the Warren Bank of South Danver, Mass., were put in circulation.

The steamer Philadelphia, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived this evening.—News anticipated.

Untrue.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 14—9 P. M.

The statement of the sufferings of the people of Kansas, in yesterday's Washington dispatch, is believed to be greatly exaggerated. Although the drouth has been very severe in portions of the territory, yet it is believed that all sections have fair prospects for sufficient food for home consumption.

James M. Hughes, member of the Democratic National Committee for Missouri concurring policy proposed by Senators Green and Polk, has called a Convention, to be held at Jefferson City, on Thursday, 20th September, which Convention will revise the electoral ticket, and take such further action as interests to the party may require.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 14—9 P. M.

Ninety-six counties, fourteen to hear from, Coombs 65,453; McCloskey 38,956; Batting 10,682; Hopkins 560.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—9 P. M.

The Zouaves, who were announced to reach in this city at seven o'clock this evening had not arrived at ten. Great preparations were made for their reception. The entire military, City Turner Societies, Wide-Awakes, Douglas Invincibles and large concourses of citizens were waiting at the depot to receive them; bon-fires are blazing on several street corners; large crowds were waiting in the principal streets through which the procession was to pass.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14—9 P. M.

Returns from five counties gives Flournoy, Democrat, Attorney General, 471 majority. Abolitionists are operating actively on the western border. Two thousand in Anderson county are inciting an insurrection among the slaves.

FOREST, Ohio, Aug. 14—9 P. M.

The Republicans of the Ninth District have renominated Hon. John Carey for Congress by acclamation.

A Battle with the Indians.

ST. JOSEPH, August 14—9 P. M.

It is reported, under date Denver City Aug. 7th, that the U. S. troops from Forts Kearney and Riley had a battle with the Kiawas near Bent's Fort, about the 24th of July. They demanded of the Indians those who committed the late outrages, and on their refusal to give them up, attacked them 5 Kiowas were killed and 13 taken prisoners. The latter were left at the Fort and the troops proceeded down the Arkansas, but Bent fearing an attack sent a messenger to reconnoiter, but he was scalped by the Indians and left for dead, but he managed to crawl to the camp and will probably recover.

Bent having but a small supply of provisions, and fearing trouble, released the prisoners.

The Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who were lately in Denver, are now encamped around the Fort, and promise to protect Bent from the Kiowas.

Some of the late parties who went over the snowy range, in search of gold, have returned successful.

Parties start to-day for the western part of Dacotah, where an old miner is confident of finding gold.

The quartz mills have not overcome the difficulty of separating the gold from the pulverized rock.

A few claims in the California gulch are doing finely.

For Sale or Rent.

FLOURING MILL

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. A THREE run Mill, with new machinery of the best kind, stipulated for merchant work, situate in southern Wisconsin, with railroad communications with Milwaukee & Chicago markets, will be sold or rented on easy terms, or one-half will be sold to a party competent to take charge of the business and furnish his share of the capital to run it. Address box 1175, Milwaukee P. O. aug15@593t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A STEAM MILL VERY FAVORABLY situated, some forty miles north-west of this city and near a Railroad Station. The mill is in perfect running order, and will cut one thousand dollars worth per day, but would be sold for a good deal less than that, or exchanged for improved run unincumbered city property. For particulars inquire at No. 9, Spring street. aug14@9d.w

PIKE'S PEAK.

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH OR APPROVED security, a Portable Steam Engine of fifteen horse power, in good running order complete, suitable for Saw or Grist Mills, Quartz Crushing or Threshing Machine. Apply to Fitch Ward Steam Flouring Mills corner Clinton and Florida Street, Walker's Point. jy18@7dwlmo

SALT YARD TO LET.

I WILL LET MY SALT YARD ON Walker's Point, second block in South Water St. below the bridge—there is a large building on the lot for holding salt, and underneath a thousand bushels can be stored. Also a large quantity of scantling to pile salt on. The lots are about 150 feet on the River, and can hold 20,000 barrels of salt.

JY22@7dtf ROBERT McKAY.

City Land Office & Auction Room.

TWO ACRES AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, with handsome garden, to be sold very cheap, or will exchange the same for a farm.

CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE A home for their family, read the following: I have left with me ten acres of land, all enclosed and under cultivation, with a block house; two miles from city limits, which can be purchased for the small sum of seven hundred dollars, and on such terms that any one who has any write or industry can purchase my forty. For further information call at my office.

CALEB WALL.

PIG IRON FOR SALE.

150 TONS PIG IRON, FROM FRANKLIN Furnace, Clinton, Oneida Co., New York, for sale cheap.

my13@61dtf R. OLMSTED.

Horses and Carriages for Sale.

HORSES, BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS; Harnesses, &c., for sale cheap.

E. OLMSTED,

Boarding and Sale Stable, rear of American House.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A FINE BRED BROOD MARE WITH Foal, by Sr. Lawrence Horse. Inquire at Livery and Sale Stable, rear of the American House.

mar25@1dtf M. OLMSTED.

TO LET.

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE NO. 215 East Water Street, now occupied by HUNT & CLARKSON, for particulars inquire at 161 Sherlock, at the General Stage Office No. 248 East Water Street, up stairs. my13@6dtf

FOR SALE.

WATER POWER WOOLEN FACTORY, SAW MILL and TANNERY, all new and in good order, with dwelling house and 46 acres of land; lower mills at Saratoga, County Seat of Sauk county, Wis. It has a great factory power and is a large property. It came to me cheap in the settlement of claims I cannot manage it. I must and will sell cheap and on good terms of payment.

W. P. PLUMER.

Milwaukee, April 16, 1860. ap12@3dtf&dwlmo

TO PLASTERERS.

2,000 BUSH. PLASTERING HAIR for sale cheap. Orders from the country solicited, as I ship. SHERMAN'S Tannery, on the Canal, Water Power, Sixth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis. mar16@3m-d sept6 J. K. SHERMAN.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

GRAND CHANCE TO SECURE A HOME upon such terms that any one who has any industry can do it. Mr. Glidden, who owns one-half of Lockwood & Glidden's Addition, has made me his agent, to sell his lots in said addition, at unusually low prices, to any one who will improve them, and upon such terms that any one can meet the payments. It is unnecessary to go into argument to convince one who has any judgment that this property is situated in the First Ward, must, and will be the most desirable residence property in the city of Milwaukee for years to come. Its location on high ground, which overlooks the city, and a more healthy situation cannot be found. Its location for business men is very desirable, the horse Railroad passing through it every fifteen or twenty minutes. Much more could be said about this valuable property, but we will only say, any one who has any desire to purchase any of said lots, if they will call at my office they can see a map, and I will go with them and show them the lots, and they can judge for themselves. The terms on which said lots will be sold are as follows: Ten per cent in twelve months; balance in two years; and 25 per cent every year thereafter until the amount is paid, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, interest not to commence until six months after the date of purchase. Here is a chance never before offered, and there is every reason to believe that this property will advance 100 per cent. in less than twelve months. The great advantage of the horse Railroad must, and will make it very desirable. The lots are free from all encumbrances whatever. Certificate of title will be furnished to any one who may purchase.

CALEB WALL.

jel3 Land Agent and Auctioneer.

Auction Sales.

City Auction Room and Land Office.

I AM NOW REMOVED TO THE STORE No. 403 East Water street. It is directly opposite to Mitchell's Bank. I think I have one of the best stands for auction business in our city. All who have any business in my line will please give me a call.

CALEB WALL.

The firm of OGDEN & WALL is dissolved. I will at present occupy the same office for real estate purposes, and attend to all business, such as examining loans, selling mortgages, and renting houses. Insurances can be obtained in first class Eastern Companies at current rates. In the course of two weeks I intend to make up my annual report of the improvements which are now going on in the various Wards of our city. The impression with some is that no improvements are going on, which is a mistake. Milwaukee city is yet alive and going ahead, and will continue to do so. Never was there such an opportunity for capitalists to invest money, as now offers. One thing I would request: all who have made contracts for buildings will please inform me, so that I can report the same.

CALEB WALL,

City Land Agent.

Sewing Machines.

THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

The marked and ever extending popularity of **Singer's Sewing Machines** BOTH IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. Any Sewing Machine *so called* may be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but its use when compared to the Singer Machine, is as unreliable as an artificial limb, and those who will do so must abide the consequences.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY MACHINES.

In order to place THE BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN USE within the reach of all we have reduced our LETTER A, OR TRANSVERSE SHUTTLE MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $50.

SINGER'S NO. 1 AND 2 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINES.

Both of very general application and capacity, and popular both in the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced, respectively from $135 and $150 to $90 and $105.

SINGER'S NO. 3 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE.

For carriage makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, $155. Also, to complete the list an

ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE,

Unequalled for manufacturing purposes: NOISELESS, light and capable of every kind of work: Price, (including iron stand and drawers,) $130—cheaper at that in view of its value than the machines of any other maker as a gift.

All of Singer's Machines make the interlocked stitch with two threads which is the best stitch known. Every person desiring to procure full and reliable information at once sewing Machines, their sizes, prices, working capacities and best results, or to obtain the same gratis, can obtain it by sending a card of J. M. Singer & Co.'s *Gazette*, which is a beautiful pictorial paper entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis.

☞ Transportation will be added to the above prices, in all cases.

W. H. SPEAR, Agent,

nov15@597dawly No. 17 Newhall House.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle. No machine is required by other manufactures. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she worked for nothing.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 493 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ 18 Newhall House, Milwaukee

jy18@3-d1y2dp J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

COW BELLS.

100 DOZEN ASSORTED COW BELLS for sale cheap, by JOHN NAZRO & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY P. M., August 14th, 1860.

There is no change to note in our money market. Exchange on the East is quoted steady by the banks at 1¾ ₰ cent premium. Until our Fall shipments commence we cannot look for a reduction of the rates, however plenty it may be at Chicago. Money is plenty, and demand for discounts moderate.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.—We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day, in reference to money and stocks:

No change in money and exchange. Stocks dull and lower. C & R I 51¾; Cal 7s 90¾; La 6s 97¾; Mo 51; Tenn 90; Erie 30 bds 99¾; Huds 2d do 101¾; Harlem 1st do 97; C B & Q 98¾; La C & M 1¾; C U P 12; Pac Mail 75; M & M 13¾; D & H 96; N Y C 86; Erie 26¾; Hudson 57¾; Harl 18¾; Reading 46; M C 60¢; C & T 44¾; G & C 78¾; I C scrip 80¾; Pan 124; M S 39¾; do pfd 44c. At second board more moderate and rather higher. C & R I 52; M & M 13¾ C & V 44¾; G & C 79¾; I C scrip 80. M S guaranteed 40; D 39. M S 39¾; M C 65¾; Reading 43¾; Harlem 18¾; N Y C 86¾; E 30; Hudson 58¾; Pacific Mail 79; G & C 2nd bonds 95; Mo 6s 90; Cal 74@90¾; I C bonds 90¾.

COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY P. M., August 14th, 1860.

The principal receipts to-day are embraced in the following statement:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

By Rail.		*By Lake.*	
Flour, bbls	113	Mdz, pkgs	451
Apples, bbls	24	do tons	42
Exps, bbls	11	Sugar, bbls	120
Sugar, bbls	19	Molasses, bbls	7
Wheat, bus	8,092	Apples, bbls	882
Rye, bus	177	Highwines, bbls	8
Corn, bus	53	Fish, pkgs	157
Hides	88	Oil, bbls	20
Butter, lbs	1,019	Iron, bars and bdls	1,688
Shot, lbs	8,040	Hardware, pkgs	130
Sundries, lbs	25,700	Crockery, pkgs	90
Rags, lbs	1,040	Casting, pcs	70
Pig Iron, tons	108	Lumber, ft	182,000
Sheep Pelts, No	81	Shingles, No	175,000

EXPORTS BY LAKE.

Flour, bbls	165	Scrap iron, tons	40
Salt, bbls	6	Butter, lbs	15
Beef, bbls	2	Bones, sacks	197

The sales of wheat to-day exhibit little or no change in the market since yesterday, 90c being the ruling figure for No. 1 spring in store, and 94@95c for Club. Towards the close, however, the tendency of the market was downward, buyers refusing to pay more than 89c for No. 1, at which figure a couple of car loads were sold. There was a strong disposition amongst sellers to insist on the opening prices, but the New York report being unfavorable, they will probably have to yield to a decline of 1c at least to-morrow. The Western and North-Western Roads begin to bring in considerable new wheat, but the Racine and Mississippi still keeps the lead. There is nothing as yet doing in flour, and coarse grains remain unchanged.

The transportation companies, with one exception, have advanced the rates on flour to New York to 70c and to Boston 90c. The Northern Trans. Co. still takes flour at the rate of 65c to New York. The schooner *Pauline* was chartered at 6c for wheat to Buffalo, and several other vessels at the same rate to load at Chicago.

CHICAGO MARKET, AUGUST 15TH.—The following shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, on yesterday, and sources of supply:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
Canal	293	17345	1282	40	....	312
G & C U R R.	235	21745	5015	....	....	....
G & R I R R.	1000	45200	20650	1005	....	....
I C R R.	258	28150	14000	2100	....	700
C & M R R.	1000	45000	15264	2455	....	....
G & N W R R.	170	1876	....	....	....	....
O & S T.	120	11040	14315	2500	....	350
Total	3049	186305	81013	7317	....	2401

In reference to the market the *Press & Tribune* says:

The receipts of wheat to-day amounted to 186,305 bus, and under the heavy supply, as well as an upward tendency in freights, the market became heavy and a decline of 1@1½c was experienced on spring grades. Winter wheat, however, was without change. About 115,000 bus of all kinds changed hands at $1,05@1,12 for White Winter on track; 91 for No. 1 Red in store; 90c for No. 2 Red; 88@89c for No 1 Spring; 83@84½c for No. 2 Spring; 70@75½c for rejected do. the market closing rather dull at the inside quotations. Corn opened easily, and under a good shipping inquiry the market was firm; but towards the close buyers had the advantage and the market was dull and drooping. About 90,000 bus changed hands at 42c for River yellow f. o. b.; 42c for No. 1 River afloat; 41c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 43@43½c for No. 1 in store; and 43@42½c for No. 2 in store. Oats were more active and sellers were more ready to sell. About 10,000 bus were sold at 28c in store. Rye in fair request at last week's decline—sales being made at 50c in store, and 51@53c on track. The night receipts of Barley caused a quiet and almost nominal market. Highwines steady at 18c.

There was more activity in freights to-day, and rates advanced ½c ₰ bus, and closed firm. Sixteen sail vessels were engaged at 5½@6c for wheat to Buffalo; 5½c for corn to Buffalo; 9½c for wheat to Oswego and Kingston, and 5½c for corn to Port Sarnia;—a propeller was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 8c, and one to Ogdensburgh at 12c.

Daily Review of Milwaukee Market.

TUESDAY, August 14th—1 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 116 bbls. No sales reported.

WHEAT—Receipts 8,092 bus. Market unchanged, but closes with a drooping tendency. Sales 200 bus, by sample, something better than No. 2, at 88c; 3,890 bus No. 1 spring in store at 90c; 700 bus do do at 89c; 300 bus do on p. t.; 300 bus Club delivered at 93½; 400 bus do do at 94; 650 bus do do at 95c.

OATS—Sales include 130 bus delivered at 27c; 150 bus do at 28c.

CORN—Shelled worth about 44c.

BARLEY—50@60c for common to No. 1.

RYE—Receipts 267 bus. Selling at 50@53c.

EGGS—Firmer; bringing 8@8½c by the bbl.

POTATOES—New 30@35c.

BUTTER—Firkin in demand for shipment at 8@8½; fresh 9@11c.

HIDES—Green 5@5½c; green salted 6@7c; dry do 11@12½; dry flint 12½@13½c.

SPIRITS—Highwines 19c; whiskey 18@17.

CATTLE—The following sales of cattle are reported at ADAM'S Yards:

4 head at $2,12½ ₰ cwt. gross;		
8	do	2,62½ do do
4	do	2,50 do do
2	do	2,25 do do
6	do	2,12½ do do
10	do	2,20 do do
4	do	2,37½ do do
4	do	2,75 do do
2	do	2,25 do do
6	do	2,00 do do

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—August 14th.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—91 bbls flour, 1 bdle, 105 tons pig iron, 2,013 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—1,917 bus wheat, 5 bbls tallow, 3,040 lbs shot, 210 lbs sundries.

BY MIL., WAT. & F. V. R. R.—1,717 bus wheat, 11 bbls eggs, 1,360 lbs butter, 660 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & HORICON R. R.—100 lbs sundries.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—25 bbls flour, 4,306 bus wheat, 33 bus corn, 177 bus rye, 15 bbls sugar, 2 do alcohol, 24 do apples, 37 sheep pelts, 1,040 lbs rags, 85 lbs wool, 25,740 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 14—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; shipper only buying to a moderate extent, while the home trade refuse to purchase more than is sufficient to supply the most pressing wants. Sales 8,700 barrels at 5,15@5,20 for superfine state; 5,30@5,35 for extra do; 5,10@5,25 for super western; 5,20@5,45 for common to medium extra western; 5,45 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; the market closing dull and drooping. Canadian flour, a moderate supply and dull. Sales 600 bbls at 5,00@5,10 for supers; 5,20@5,50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour continues quiet with small sales at 3,50@4,20 for common to choice super. Corn meal scarce and firm; sales 6,500 bbls Brandywine at 4,00.

WHEAT—Dull, and prices rule in favor of purchasers Freights little higher, which checks the export demand. Sales 4200 bus winter red western at 1,23@1,26—the latter for choice; 1700 bus new white Indiana at 1,40; 2300 bus Indiana white Kentucky, and 2000 bus prime old red Indiana at 1,30.

RYE—Sales 5000 bus at 80c.

BARLEY—Dull.

OATS—Heavy and rather easier; sales 70,000 bus at 32@33 for sound mixed western, chiefly at 32½.

OATS—A little firmer with sales at 36 for western and cleaned; 38@40½ for Canadian and state.

PORK—The pork market dull and without striking change. Sales 400 bbls at 19,18 for new mess 18,50 for old mess; 18,50 for thin; 19,25@19,37 for western mess; 20 for clear.

BEEF—Market dull. Sales 2,250 barrels at 4,00@4,25 for country prime; 4,75@5,50 for c mess; 11 @12 for ex mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at 18@19.

BEEF HAMS—Quiet and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Scarce and firm at 9c for shoulders and 11 for hams. Smoked meats firm at 9½@10.

LARD—Market dull and heavy. Sales 200 bbls at 12½.

BUTTER—Quiet at 10@16c for Ohio and 12@20c for State.

CHEESE—Steady at 5¾@11.½

BUFFALO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, Aug. 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Steady; sales 400 bbls.

WHEAT—Fair inquiry; sales 19 000 red Ohio at 1,15½; 6,000 bus white Ohio at 1,11; 4,000 do at 1,13½.

CORN—Quiet and steady; sales 35,000 bus at 50c.

OATS—Dull for corn; sales 10,000 bus at 29c.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 19c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—37c on flour, 12½c on wheat, 12½c on corn to N. Y.

LAKE FREIGHTS—12,000 bbls flour, 87,000 bus wheat, 31,000 bus corn, 17,000 bus oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls flour, 65,000 bus wheat, 9,000 bus oats.

OSWEGO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

OSWEGO, August 14—6 P. M.

FLOUR—In moderate demand for the local, interior and eastern trade; sales 500 bbls at 5,50 for favorite double extra city brands.

WHEAT—Very scarce and wanted; sales 7,000 bus new Chicago spring, in fair market, on p. t.

CORN—Quiet, but unchanged; sales last evening 11,200 bus 31 at 53½.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Advanced to 30c on flour, 9c on wheat, and 8½c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—30,000 bush wheat, 12 500 bus corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—100 bbls flour, 17,000 bus wheat 15,000 bus corn.

FOREIGN MARKETS

[Per Anglo Saxon.]

LIVERPOOL—Breadstuffs—The weather has been unfavorable for the crops. Flour quiet. Wheat steady. Corn 1d and 2d better.

PROVISIONS—Generally unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, p. m.—Consols for money and account 93¾@93¾.

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MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, August 14th, 1860.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, pass and mails

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, pass and mails

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago, 251 bbls apples, 80 bbls h wines, 20 do oil, 45 pkgs sund, 1 bbl hams

Steamer Huron, Pabst, Two Rivers, 18 rolls leather, 12 bbls hides

Propeller Galena, Steele, Chicago

Propeller Ogdensburgh, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 42 tons mdse, 2 horses, 29 pkgs w ware

Propeller Mendota, Crosby, Buffalo, 451 pkgs mdse, 8 bbl liquors, 120 bbls sugar, 75 do molasses, 10 do oil, 304 bdls iron, 910 barl do, 45 pkgs fish, 192 bbls apples, 70 castings, 150 pkgs h ware, 20 do crockery 2 threshers

Schooner Three Sisters, Gilmore, Manitowoc, 3 pass, 12m ft lumber, 175m shingles, 180 bbls fish

Schooner Buena Vista, Leigh, Manistee, 120m ft lumber

CLEARED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 82 pass, 2 bbls whiskey, 15 kegs butter, 10 pkgs sund 107 pkgs bones

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven, pass, mails

Steamer Gazelle, Butlin, Chicago

Steamer Huron, Pabst, Two Rivers

Propeller Mendota, Crosby, Chicago

Propeller Ogdensburgh, Richardson, Chicago

Propeller Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 16 pkgs sundz, 165 bbls flour, 40 tons sundz

Schooner Two Belmonts, Thompson, Sheboygan, 20 pkgs sundz 5 tons pig iron, 3 do coal

Schooner Napoleon, Nelson, Green Bay, 2 bbls sugar, 6 do salt, 2 do beef

Schooner Buena Vista, Leigh, Manistee

MARINE ITEMS.

Our Lake-Atlantic Fleet.

From the Detroit Tribune.

A short time since, in a statement given in the *Tribune* concerning the lake-carrying interest, we roughly estimated the tonnage diverted to the ocean trade and that of Lake Superior, within the past three years at 92,000 tons. As a matter of interest, we now present a full list of the vessels from the lakes that are at present engaged in the European and Coasting trade, together with their tonnage, and such other information concerning them as we have been enabled to obtain from reliable sources, for which it will be seen that in the estimate above alluded to, we were largely within bounds, the tonnage diverted to this trade alone aggregating 18 956 tons. The number proves to be greater than has generally been supposed:

Name of Vessels.	Tonnage	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage
Barques.		*Schooners.*	
C. J. Kershaw	352	Twin Sisters	275
J. C. Pierce	396	Twin Brothers	229
Chisholm	375	C. W. Hart	351
Pamelia Flood	385	Energy	327
Julian	267	Gem	306
Jno. H. Harmon	275	Fashion	226
Schooners.		Alida	171
Grand Turk	227	Peoples Rates	224
D. B. Sexton	345	Sophia Smith	366
J. F. Warner	241	Adda	275
R. H. Herman	249	Magenta	456
G. D. Boissman	369	Fashion	226
M. S. Scott	378	Alida	171
W. H. Merritt	320	Peoples Rates	224
Valeria	191	Sophia Smith	366
Adelaide	191	Adda	275
Sarah Hibbert	243	Magenta	456
Messenger	353	Uncle Ben	351
notavember'd) abt	350	Decatur	327
Pegasus	225	D. W. Garnison,	306
Wm. B. Castle	218	President,	226
Indus	246	(Not rem'd) W. I. trade.	171
E. S. Adams*	407	Salver,	224
St. Albans	393	Perry,	366
Wm. Wind	295	Cushman,	275
White Cloud	272		

*Canadian vessels.

☞ Wrecked.

With the advent of more hopeful times on the lakes, such of the above craft as are not engaged in a very lucrative business, will no doubt return. We learn that the Sophia Smith, D. W. Holland and Jackson, which are at present employed in coasting, have been ordered back to the lakes by their owner. There are many in the list, however, that will never return, and the trade has, in any contingency, opened up a permanent field for a large number of vessels for some years to come. Cadiz, New York, Charleston, Savannah, &c., are now quite a common home trade affair. It this had been predicted six years ago, there is not an old laker but would have laughed ridiculously.

The Sexton, Pierce, and Marshall have been chartered of Capt. Pierce by the Russian Government for carrying railroad ties, and the charter has, we believe, two or three years yet to run.

The Harvest is viewed on the South American coast, and is trading between Buenos Ayres and Bahia.

The St. Helena, one of the first chartered last year by Messrs. Aspinall & Son, of this city, to carry staves to Europe, has been purchased by parties in New York for the coast of Africa trade at $1,000 a month. This fact may look a little suspicious, but it must be remembered that there are many other lucrative branches of trade besides the slave, and we hope the fair fame of our free and beautiful lakes is not to be tarnished by one of our vessels enlisting in the slave trade.

The tug Salver, so well known in all the lake region, is carrying cattle from Ogden to Ogden. She is a nice little steamship, and has had her engine changed to a low-pressure, and an ingenious self-condensing invention connected with it, for producing fresh water from salt.

The tug President, of Milwaukee, is at New York engaged in towing.

The schooner Energy is for sale at New Orleans.

The brig Caroline, of this city, is for sale at Liverpool.

The tug Uncle Ben, at the last accounts, was for sale at New York.

The tug Cushman is at Portland, Me.

Of the large steamers purchased by N. F. Stewart, of this city, and taken down the rapids of the St. Lawrence, is lying idle along side of the Ericsson, on the East River, near New York, all efforts to get her into a paying trade having thus far proved fruitless. Her consort, the Canada, has had her name changed to the Commercialcas, and is running successfully in the Central American trade.

Should all obstructions be removed to the passage of large vessels down the St. Lawrence, a great impetus will be given to western ship building, both for Europe and the Atlantic coast. From now the attention bid to tracting considerable attention by reason of the great economy attending their construction here, where timber can be easily procured at a merely nominal cost, compared with seaboard figures.

Our Board of Trade, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution in favor of a ship canal around Niagara Falls on the American side. This is a good move.—The expediency of this important work ought not to regarded as a debatable question in view of the vast resources and power of our country and the growing importance of Western commerce.

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